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Alexander Dixon.



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A
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND,

From Egbert the Great to the Revolution:

CONSISTING OF
CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,
AND ADAPTED TO
A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS:
INTENDED AS
AN ESSAY TOWARDS REDUCING OUR BIOGRAPHY TO SYSTEM, AND
A HELP TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF PORTRAITS:
INTERSPERSED WITH
A VARIETY OF ANECDOTES,
AND
MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,
NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.
WITH A PREFACE,
SHEWING THE UTILITY OF A COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS TO SUPPLY THE
DEFECT, AND ANSWER THE VARIOUS PURPOSES, OF MEDALS.

BY THE REV. J. GRANGER,
VICAR OF SHIPLAKE, IN OXFORDSHIRE.

Animum picturâ pascit inani.—VIRG
Celebrare domestica facta.—HOR.

FIFTH EDITION,
WITH UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED ADDITIONAL LIVES.
IN SIX VOLUMES:
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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

REIGN OF CHARLES II. CONTINUED.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM A SINGLE CIRCUMSTANCE
IN THEIR LIVES, &c.

WILLIAM PENDERELL, *Æt.* 84; *an oval; suspended in an oak; twenty-two verses; dated 1651; rare: this is well copied by Claussin; Woodburn exc.*

WILLIAM PENDERELL, of Boscobell, *Æt.* 84; *in an oval. W. Richardson.*

WILLIAM PENDERELL; *Svo. R. Cooper sc.*

RICHARD PENDERILL (or PENDERELL). *Zoust p. R. Houston f. h. sh. mezz.*

Trusty DICK PENDERELL. *Lamborn f. Svo. This print appears to me not to be genuine.*

RICHARD PENDERELL; *oval, in a square frame. John Scott exc.*

Trusty DICK PENDERELL; *in a square, with his monument; J. Caulfield; 1796.*

Richard Penderell, and his brother William, were chiefly instrumental to the escape of Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester. There were six brothers of this family, who rented little farms on the borders of Staffordshire, and were frequently employed as labourers in cutting down timber. The king took shelter, the first night after his escape, at White Ladies, a house belonging to the Giffards, about twenty miles from Worcester. Here he put on a leather doublet and a green jerkin, cut his hair short, and threw his clothes into a privy. Richard went with him into a wood, where he was concealed the whole day; during which time he had nothing to eat or drink. He afterward attended him many miles on foot, and came back with him to one of his brother's houses, where he found Major Careless, who accompanied him in Boscobel Wood, where they concealed themselves in an oak. The Penderells and Mrs. Lane were among the small number of loyalists who were rewarded after the restoration. Richard died 8 Feb. 1671, and lies buried in the church of St. Giles's in the Fields, London, where a monument is erected to his memory. The author of his epitaph styles him "the great and unparalleled Penderell." See particulars in an "Account of the Preservation of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester; drawn up by himself, and published from the Manuscript in the Pepysian Library, by Sir David Dalrymple."*

JOHN OGLE; *in Waterman's Lane, in White Friars; 8vo.*

JOHN OGLE. *Caulfield and Harding; 8vo.*

* It appears, from the notes on this account, that Richard was the third brother of the Penderells, and that he was commonly called *Trusty Richard*. He and his five brethren lived at or near *White Ladies*, in a little farm within the wood. They were employed in cutting down timber and watching it to prevent its being stolen. They subsisted chiefly upon the profit of some cow-grass. All the brothers were privy to the secret of the king's concealment; but Richard went many miles with him to assist him in his escape.†

† "Charles the Second's Account of his Escape," p. 7, &c.

Jack Ogle, who some time rode privately in the first troop of guards, was notorious for his frolics and low humour. He inherited a small estate, which he presently dissipated; and had afterward recourse to the gaming-table, with various success. It is said, that in a run of ill luck he lost his cloak, and borrowed his landlady's red petticoat to carry with him to a muster; and that the Duke of Monmouth having a hint of it, ordered the whole troop to cloak, on purpose to expose him.* One of his frolics had like to have cost him his life. Having a quarrel in the streets with a French officer of the foot-guards, who was a man of humour like himself, a challenge ensued, and they agreed to go into the fields to fight. A rabble followed them in great expectation of a duel. Before they got thither the quarrel was made up; but they ran with precipitation, as if they were eager to engage, and leaped into a saw-pit. Here they were discovered in a very ridiculous posture, as if they were easing themselves. The disappointed mob presently saluted them with a shower of stones and brickbats. Hard drinking, and an infamous distemper, are supposed to have hastened his death, which happened in the 39th year of his age. His sister, who waited on the Countess of Inchequin, was said to have been one of the Duke of York's mistresses.

JOHN BAREFOOT, &c. *GUIL. CROWNE delin. M. Burghers sc. h. sh.*

JOHN BAREFOOT, letter-doctor to the university of Oxford.

“ Upon this table you may faintly see
 A doctor, deeply skill'd in pedigree;
 To *ne plus ultra* his great fame is spread,
 Oxford a more facetious man ne'er bred.
 He knows what arms old Adam's grandsire bore,
 And understands more coats than e'er he wore.
 So well he's vers'd in college, schools, theatre,
 You'd swear he'd married our dear *alma mater*.
 As he's our index, so this picture's his,
 And, superscription like, just tells whose 'tis.
 But the contents of his great soul and mind
 You'll only by his conversation find.”

* See the “Tatler,” No. 132.

Ætat suce 70, 1681. E. Lutterel ad vivum del. M. Burghers sc. A letter in his hand; h. sh.

Good impressions of these prints are scarce.

JOHN BAREFOOT; 8vo. *Caulfield.*

This facetious man was many years a letter-carrier in the university of Oxford. It appears from the above inscription, that his memory was extraordinary: I am informed, from unquestionable authority,* that his invention was as extraordinary as his memory. He was a coiner of what the people call *white lies*; and as his fictions were rather of the probable than the marvellous kind, they were sometimes verified.—Most, if not all, of the following group of witnesses dealt in lies of the blackest hue.

TITUS OATES; *anagramma*, “*Testis ovat.*” *R. White ad vivum del. et sc.*

TITUS OATES, D. D. the first discoverer of the horrid plot; *h. sh.*

TITUS OATES, Bob Ferguson,† or the raree shew of Mamamouchee Musty.‡ *A cap and a turban on his head, a flail in one hand, and a sword in the other. Under the portrait are twenty-one English verses; h. sh.*

TITUS OATES; *in the sheet with his Vindication. T. Dudley f. 4to.*

* James West, esq. who had it from the mouth of Mr. Hearne.

† Robert Ferguson was a great dealer in plots, and a prostitute political writer for different parties; and particularly for the Earl of Shaftesbury. His person, which is perhaps represented in some print, is thus described in a proclamation published in the year 1683: “A tall lean man, dark brown hair, a great Roman nose, thin jawed, heat in his face, speaks in the Scotch tone, a sharp piercing eye, stoops a little in the shoulders, he hath a shuffling gait that differs from all men, wears his periwig down almost over his eyes, about forty-five years of age.” He approached nearer to a parallel character with Oates than any of his contemporaries, and was rewarded with a place in the reign of William, though it was well known that he merited a halter. See more of him in “*Athen. Oxon.*” ii. col. 743. See also the Indexes to Echard and Burnet; Calamy, ii. p. 383, iii. p. 544, &c. and Dalrymple’s “*Memoirs,*”——

‡ Mamamouchi is a character in the “*Citizen turned Gentleman,*” from Moliere.

TITUS OATES. *Thos. Hauker p. Tompson exc. h. sh. mezz.*

TITUS OATES; *in a square cap, gloves in his hands, mezz. 4to. no inscription.*

Titus Oates, who was restrained by no principle human or divine, and like Judas would have done any thing for *thirty shillings*, was one of the most accomplished villains that we read of in history. He was successively an Anabaptist, a Conformist, and a Papist; and then became a Conformist again. He had been chaplain on board the fleet, whence he was dismissed for an unnatural crime, and was known to be guilty of perjury before he set up the trade of witnessing.* He was successful in it beyond his most sanguine expectation: he was lodged at Whitehall, and had a pension assigned him of 1200*l.* a year. He was a man of some cunning, more effrontery, and the most consummate falsehood. His impudence supported itself under the strongest conviction, and he suffered for his crimes, with all the constancy of a martyr. The era of Oates's plot, was also the grand era of Whig and Tory; and he has the peculiar infamy of being the first of incendiaries, as he was the first of witnesses.—See the next reign.

CAPTAIN EDWARD PANTON, &c. who first discovered to Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey this now horrid conspiracy; *in armour; with a cockatrice, and two English verses; 4to. rare.*

CAPTAIN EDWARD PANTON; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Captain Edward Panton was an adventurer, and professed gambler; he is said to have won the whole of Panton-street, near the Haymarket, in one night, after which fortunate hit, he never could be prevailed on to play again.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BEDLOE, discoverer of the Popish plot; *h. sh.*

* Quæstum accepit, 1678.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BEDLOE; *emblems of his loyalty, &c. 4to. In a sheet with verses.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BEDLOE. *R. White sc. small 8vo. A copy by Cole.*

William Bedloe, who assumed the title of captain, was an infamous adventurer of low birth, who had travelled over a great part of Europe under different names and disguises, and had passed upon several ignorant persons for a man of rank and fortune. Encouraged by the success of Oates, he turned evidence, gave an account of Godfrey's murder, and added many circumstances to the narrative of the former. These villains had the boldness to accuse the queen of entering into a conspiracy against the king's life. A reward of 500*l.* was voted to Bedloe by the commons. He is said to have asserted the reality of the *plot* on his death-bed: but it abounds with absurdity, contradiction, and perjury; and still remains one of the greatest problems in the British annals. *Ob.* Aug. 20, 1680.—Giles Jacob informs us, that he was author of a play called “The Excommunicated Prince, or the false Relick;” 1679.

MILES PRANCE, discoverer of the horrid plot, and the murderers of Sir E. B. Godfrey. *R. White del. et sc. h. sh.*

MILES PRANCE, &c. *oval; long wig, laced neck-cloth; h. sh.*

MILES PRANCE; 3*vo.* *J. Caulfield, 1793.*

Miles Prance, a silversmith, was accused by one Wren, and also by Bedloe, of being an accomplice in the murder of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey. This he at first strenuously denied. But he was said to be so powerfully wrought upon by the Earl of Shaftesbury, as not only to confess himself guilty, but also to accuse two popish priests, together with Green, Berry, and Hill, of being concerned in the same crime. His testimony was, in some instances, contradictory to Bedloe's, and even to itself. He was tried, and convicted of perjury; but having retracted his evidence in several particulars relative to the plot, his punishment was remitted. It

is remarkable that Mr. L'Estrange, who had been accused by him of a secret disaffection to the government, received the sacrament presently after him, from the hands of Dr. Sharp, rector of St. Giles's in the Fields; and that he then "solemnly declared, before the congregation, that he wished *that* sacrament might be his damnation, if what that man had sworn or published concerning him, was not totally and absolutely false."* Prance, though challenged in this solemn manner, did not speak a word in his own vindication.

STEPHEN DUGDALE, discoverer of the horrid plot. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

STEPHEN DUGDALE, &c. *copied from the former.*

STEPHEN DUGDALE; *8vo. in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Stephen Dugdale, who had been a servant of Lord Aston, became an evidence against that nobleman, the Earl of Stafford, and other persons of distinction. It appeared that the latter was at Bath, at the time in which he deposed that he saw him at Tixal. This man was not altogether so infamous as Oates and Bedloe; but his testimony was equally contradictory and incredible. Turberville was another witness of the same stamp. The dying asseverations of the persons condemned upon the oaths of these wretches, have no inconsiderable weight, when thrown into the scale against their personal characters.

"JOSIAH KEELING, who, being touched in conscience, was the first man that came in, and voluntarily discovered the late hellish conspiracy of the fanatics against the life of his sacred majesty, and of his royal highness; designed to have been executed at the Rye-house, in Hertfordshire, in April, 1683." *R. White ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

JOSIAH KEELING; *small; 4to. W. Richardson.*

* Echard III. b. 3. c. 2. p. 1081.

JOSIAH KEELING; in *Caulfield's* "*Remarkable Persons.*"

Josiah Keeling, a salter in London, having unadvisedly arrested the lord-mayor at the suit of Papillon and Dubois, the two excluded sheriffs, thought it prudent to make a discovery of the Rye-house plot, to screen himself from the law. This plot, whether real or fictitious, occasioned the shedding of some of the best blood in the kingdom, and completed the triumph of the royal party. We are told, that upon this discovery of Keeling, "a new evidence office was erected at Whitehall,"* and that care was taken to select such judges and juries as would answer the purposes of the court.† An elaborate account of the Rye-house conspiracy, of which the Duke of York had the garbling,‡ was written by Dr. Sprat. The author has been so ingenuous as to retract the *enormous falsehoods* with which he had charged Lord Russel, in that book.§ Many more retractions are required, to make it an authentic history. The "*Secret History of the Rye-house Plot,*" written by Ford, lord Grey, is worth the reader's notice.

STEPHEN COLLEDGE (or COLLEGE), commonly called the Protestant Joiner.

"By Irish oaths, and wrested law I fell
A prey to Rome, a sacrifice to hell;
My bleeding innocence for justice cries,
Hear, hear O heav'n, for man my suit denies!"

death's head before him; 8vo.

STEPHEN COLLEGE; in an oval. *W. Richardson.*

STEPHEN COLLEGE; *mezz.*

Stephen College was accused of being concerned in a conspiracy to seize the king's person, and detain him in prison, till he should yield to the exclusion of the Duke of York, and make such other

* Welwood's "*Memoirs,*" p. 137.

† See more of him in Dalrymple's "*Memoirs,*" i. p. 87.

‡ See the Bishop of Rochester's "*Letters to the Earl of Dorset,*" p. 12.

§ Ibid. p. 13, edit. 8vo.

concessions as the commons might require of him. When the parliament sat at Oxford, he went about armed with sword and pistol, which furnished a pretence for his accusation. The court party, who watched for an opportunity to retaliate a plot upon the exclusionists, persecuted him with unrelenting violence. Dugdale and other infamous witnesses, who had been informers against the Papists, were retained against him. He defended himself with great spirit and ability, to the confusion of his adversaries: but the jury, who were all zealous royalists, brought him in guilty. He behaved with a becoming fortitude at the place of execution, and persisted in asserting his innocence to the last. He was executed at Oxford, 31st August, 1681.—He was a man of a more enlarged understanding than is commonly found in mechanics. His ingenuity in his trade procured him employment among persons of rank; some of whom he was afterward permitted to visit upon the foot of a friend. His faults were, being too pragmatical, and indiscreetly zealous for his religion.—His daughter was seamstress to King William, a place worth 300*l.* a year. Dr. Swift informs us, that “this noble person” and himself were brought acquainted by Lady Berkeley. See Swift’s “Letters,” vol. iv. p. 336, edit. 1768.

THOMAS VENNER; *a helmet on his head, holding a halbert; small. In Pagit’s “Heresiography,” p. 280.*

THOMAS VENNER. *Caulfield, 1794.*

Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper, who acquired a competent estate by his trade, was reputed a man of sense and religion, before his understanding was bewildered with enthusiasm. He was so strongly possessed with the notions of the Millenarians, or Fifth Monarchy Men, that he strongly expected that Christ was coming to reign upon earth, and that all human government, except that of the saints, was presently to cease. He looked upon Cromwell and Charles II. as usurpers upon Christ’s dominion, and persuaded his *weak brethren*, that it was their duty to rise and seize upon the kingdom in his name. Accordingly a rabble of them, with Venner at their head, assembled in the streets, and proclaimed King Jesus. They were attacked by a party of the militia, whom they resolutely engaged; as many of them believed themselves to be invulnerable. They were at length overpowered by numbers, and their leader,

with twelve of his followers, was executed in January, 1660-1. They "affirmed to the last, that if they had been deceived, the Lord himself was their deceiver."*

JOHN, the Quaker, (JOHN KELSEY). *M. Lauron*† *delin.* *P. Tempest exc. h. sh.* *One of the set of the Cries of London, drawn after the life.* *The set consists of upwards of seventy.*‡

JOHN KELSEY. *M. Lauron; G. Walker sc.*

John Kelsey went to Constantinople, upon no less a design than that of converting the Grand Signior. He preached at the corner of one of the streets of that city, with all the vehemence of a fanatic: but as he spoke in his own language, the people stared at him, but could not so much as guess at the drift of his discourse. They soon

* Smollett.

The most signal instance of pure enthusiasm, that hath ever occurred to me, is that of Mr. John Mason, minister of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. He was a man of great simplicity of behaviour, of the most unaffected piety, and of learning and abilities far above the common level, till he was bewildered by the mysteries of Calvinism, and infatuated with millenary notions. This calm and grave enthusiast was as firmly persuaded as he was of his own existence, and as strongly persuaded others, that he was the Elias appointed to proclaim the approach of Christ, who was speedily to begin the millennium and fix his throne at Water Stratford. Crowds of people assembled at this place who were fully convinced that this great era would presently commence; and especially after Mason had, in the most solemn manner, affirmed to his sister and several other persons, that, as he lay on his bed, he saw Christ in all his majesty. Never was there a scene of more frantic joy, expressed by singing, fiddling, dancing, and all the wildness of enthusiastic gestures and rapturous vociferation, than was, for some time, seen at Stratford; where a mixed multitude assembled to hail the approach of King Jesus. Every vagabond and village fiddler that could be procured bore a part in the rude concert at this tumultuous jubilee. Mason was observed to speak rationally on every subject that had no relation to his wild notions of religion. He died in 1695, soon after he fancied that he had seen his Saviour, fully convinced of the reality of the vision and of his own divine mission. See a particular Account of his Life and Character by H. Mauriec, rector of Tyingham, Bucks, 1695, 4to. pamphlet.

† It should be observed that M. and L. the initials of this painter's name, are generally united in the engravings from his works: hence it is that he has been miscalled *Mauron*.

‡ I have described as many of them in this work, as Mr. Secretary Pepys has taken into his collection. We are beholden to that gentleman for the names of several of the persons, which are written under the portraits.

concluded him to be out of his senses, and carried him to a mad-house, where he was confined for six months. One of the keepers happening to hear him speak the word *English*, informed Lord Winchelsea, who was then ambassador to the Porte, that a mad countryman of his was then under confinement. His lordship sent for him; and he appeared before him in a torn and dirty hat, which he could not, by any means, be persuaded to take off. The ambassador thought that a little of the Turkish discipline would be of service to him, and presently ordered him to be drubbed upon the feet. This occasioned a total change in his behaviour, and he acknowledged that the drubbing had *a good effect upon his spirit*. Upon searching his pockets a letter was found addressed to the great Turk, in which he told him, that he was a scourge in the hand of God to chastise the wicked; and that he sent him not only to denounce, but to execute vengeance. He was put on board a ship bound for England, but found means to escape in his passage, and returned to Constantinople. He was soon after sent on board another ship, and so effectually secured, that he could not escape a second time.*

The London QUAKER. *M. Lauron del. J. Savage sc. One of the set of Cries, published by Pierce Tempest.*

This woman was known by the name of "Rachel of Covent-garden." I have seen her portrait in one of Hemskirk's Quakers' meetings.

LODOWICK MUGGLETON; *Ob. Mar. 12, 1697, Æt. 90; large 4to. mezz.*

LODOWICK MUGGLETON. *G. v. Cassell; 4to.*

LODOWICK MUGGLETON. *Caulfield, &c.*

Lodowick Muggleton, who was by trade a tailor, was a notorious schismatic, and father of the sect called after his name. He was a great pretender to inward light, which was to answer every purpose of religion. He regarded himself as above ordinances of every kind, not excepting even prayer and preaching. He acknowledged

* See the "Life of Sir Dudley North."

but one person in the Godhead, rejected creeds, and all church-discipline and authority; but expected the greatest deference to be paid to what he taught and enjoined himself. He esteemed the Scripture a dead letter, and resolved every thing into his own private spirit. He, like other enthusiasts, made no scruple of damning all the world that differed from his own mode of faith. His disciples are said to have recorded many of his prophecies. He began to distinguish himself about the year 1650.* His books, for writing which he was pilloried and imprisoned, were burnt by the common hangman.

OLIVER C. PORTER; un insensé pour la religion.† *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. One of the set of Cries; h. sh.‡*

OLIVER CROMWELL'S PORTER. *M. Lauron; W. J. Taylor sculp. 1793.*

This man, whose christian name was Daniel, was porter to Oliver Cromwell, in whose service he learned much of the cant that prevailed at that time. He was a great plodder in books of divinity, especially in those of the mystical kind, which are supposed to have turned his brain. He was many years in Bedlam, where his library was, after some time, allowed him; as there was not the least probability of his cure. The most conspicuous of his books was a large Bible, given him by Nell Gwynn.§ He frequently preached,

* George Fox, a journeyman shoemaker, and one of the great apostles of the Quakers, began to exert himself about the same time. He was a friend and associate of Muggleton; and they are said to have been "so deeply seized with despair, that, like the possessed man in the gospel, they forsook all human conversation, and retired into deserts and solitary places, where they spent whole days and nights alone."—Leslie's "Snake in the Grass," edit. 1698, p. 331. See also Fox's "Journal."

† The gloom which religion too often spreads over the human mind, is generally the effect of narrow conceptions of the Deity, "whose mercy is over all his works." This has frequently filled the cells of Bedlam and St. Luke's hospital, with the most wretched of all patients. To represent the best of beings as the worst of tyrants, which some religionists have done, drives men of melancholy tempers directly to despair, and is worse, in effect, than Atheism itself.

‡ He was remarkably tall, as appears by a large O, the standard of his height, on the back of the terrace, at Windsor.

§ See "State Poems," edit. 1705, p. 447.

and sometimes prophesied; and was said to have foretold several remarkable events, particularly the fire of London.* One would think that Butler had this frantic enthusiast in view, where he says,

“ Had lights where better eyes were blind,
As pigs are said to see the wind;
Fill’d Bedlam with predestination,” &c.—Hud.

Mr. Charles Leslie, who has placed him in the same class with Fox and Muggleton, tells us, that people often went to hear him preach, and “ would sit many hours under his window with great signs of devotion.” That gentleman had the curiosity to ask a grave matron, who was among his auditors, “ what she could profit by hearing that madman ?” She, with a composed countenance, as pitying his ignorance, replied, “ That Festus thought Paul was mad.”†

JACOB HALL, a famous rope-dancer; *cap, his own hair, comb. L. Van Oost pinx. P. de Brunne fecit; aqua forti.*‡

JACOB HALL. *W. Richardson.*

JACOB HALL. *Freeman sc. In “Grammont;” 8vo. 1809.*

There was a symmetry and elegance, as well as strength and agility, in the person of Jacob Hall, which was much admired by the ladies, who regarded him as a due composition of Hercules and Adonis. The open-hearted Dutchess of Cleveland was said to have been in love with this rope-dancer and Goodman the player at the same time. The former received a salary from her grace.§

* Leslie’s “Snake in the Grass,” edit. 1698, p. 330.

† Ibid. p. 327.

‡ The original picture was sold some years ago, by Mr. Christie, in Pall-mall.

§ “Memoires de Grammont.”

Mr. Wycherly’s intimacy with the Dutchess of Cleveland was so far from being a secret, that it seems to have been known to every body but the king. This correspondence was begun by her grace, who called to him as their coaches passed by each other in the streets of London, and told him that he was a son of a wh-re. This was only telling him in other words that he was a wit, as it plainly alluded to the last stanza of a song in his “Love in a Wood, or St. James’s Park.” The story is circumstantially told in Dennis’s Letters.

HENRY JENKINS,* who lived to the surprising age of 169; *taken from an original painting done by Walker. T. Worlidge f. 1752; h. sh. This has been copied in mezz.*

HENRY JENKINS; *an etching. J. Caulfield.*

Under the head is an account of this old man, by Mrs. Anne Savile, which is also printed in the third volume of the "Philosophical Transactions," p. 308.—This lady informs us, that he remembered the battle of Flodden Field, which was fought the 9th of September, 1513; that he had "sworn in Chancery and other courts to above one hundred and forty years memory;" and that there is a record preserved in the king's remembrancer's office, in the Exchequer, by which it appears, that "Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton upon Swale, labourer, aged 157, was produced, and deposed as a witness." In the last century of his life he was a fisherman; and when he was no longer able to follow that occupation, he went begging about Bolton, and other places in Yorkshire. He died in December, 1670, and lies buried at Bolton, where, in 1743, a monument was erected to his memory. He was one of the oldest men of the postdiluvians, of whom we have any credible account.†

TURNER; *in a cloak; a stick in his left hand; 8vo.*

"Turner soe famous for his shifting arts,
Pragmatick buslings, turns, and Protean parts,
Through city, camp, and country, to the state,
Took his last turn from y^e full swing of ffate."

TURNER; *on the ladder previous to his execution; crowd of spectators. D. Loggan sc.*

* He is called Simpson by Mr. Evelyn, in his "Numismata," p. 267.

† Lord Bacon, in his "Historia Vitæ et Mortis," mentions Johannes de Temporibus, who followed the wars under Charlemagne, and who is said to have lived to the age of 300 years. But this is equally incredible with many other particulars in the history of that prince. See more concerning long-lived persons in the book above-cited. See also some more credible instances of old men, in Dr. John Campbell's anonymous book, entitled "Hermippus redivivus."

TURNER, &c. *J. Caulfield.*

James Turner, a goldsmith, in London, and lieutenant-colonel of the city militia, was, for some time, esteemed a man of a genteel spirit, which was always observed to carry him far beyond the limits of his fortune. His vices and extravagancies not only exhausted his patrimony, which was very considerable, but also involved him in debt. Hence he betook himself to the lowest arts and most villanous practices to maintain the figure of a gentleman. He was executed for robbing the house of Mr. Francis Tryton, a merchant, of jewels, and other things of value, to the amount of about 6000*l*. He was executed for this burglary in Lime-street, London, 22 Jan. 1663-4. He expressed a true sense of his guilt at the place of execution, and desired the minister who attended to read to him the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth verses, of the second chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews. He left forty shillings to be distributed among the poor of the parish where he suffered, and eighteen shillings and sixpence only to his wife. See the "Relation," &c. p. 25.

COL. BLOOD.* *G. White f. 4to. mezz.*

COL. BLOOD; *mezz. Kingsbury; 4to.*

COL. BLOOD; *same plate reduced; 8vo.*

COL. BLOOD; *own hair; neckcloth.*

This daring ruffian was notorious for seizing the person of the Duke of Ormond, with an intention to hang him at Tyburn, and for stealing the crown out of the Tower.† He was very near being

* He was not of the rank of a colonel.

† Blood, that wears treason in his face,

Villain complete in *parson's gown*,‡

How much he is at court in grace,

For stealing Ormond and the crown!

Since loyalty does no man good,

Let's steal the king and outdo Blood.

ROCHESTER'S "History of Insipids."

‡ His disguise when he stole the crown.

successful in both these enterprises: it was with no small difficulty that the duke escaped, and the crown was wrested from his hands. The cunning of this boldest of all thieves was equal to his intrepidity. He told the king, by whom he was examined, that he had undertaken to kill him; and that he went, with that purpose, to a place in the river where he bathed; but was struck with so profound an awe upon sight of his (naked) majesty that his resolution failed him, and he entirely laid aside his design: that he belonged to a band of ruffians equally desperate with himself, who had bound themselves by the strongest oaths to revenge the death of any of their associates. Upon this he received the royal pardon, and had a handsome pension assigned him. He was now no longer considered as an impudent criminal, but as a court favourite; and application was made to the throne by the mediation of Mr. Blood.* *Ob.* 24 Aug. 1680. See the "Biographia;" see also the "Life of Baxter;" fol. part III. p. 88; and Strype's *Stow*, book i. p. 94, edit. 1720, where we are told, as we are also in Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond," that this fellow, "who thought small villainies below him," was the son of a blacksmith in Ireland. The best account of stealing the crown extant is that in Strype's book: it was communicated to the editor by Edwards, keeper of the Regalia to Charles the Second.

SIR HENRY MORGAN; 4to.

SIR HEN. MORGAN. *Van Hove* sc. 12mo.

SIR HENRY MORGAN; small 4to. *J. Caulfield*.

Captain Morgan, commonly called Sir Henry Morgan, the most infamous of all pirates, was the son of a substantial yeoman in Wales. His inclination leading him early to the sea, he entered into

* Dr. Walter Pope, in his "Life of Bishop Ward,"† informs us, "that Blood, being of a sudden become a great favourite at court, and the chief agent of the dissenters, brought the bishop a verbal message from the king not to molest them; upon which he went to wait on his majesty, and humbly represented to him, that there were only two troublesome nonconformists in his diocese, whom he doubted not, with his majesty's permission, but that he should bring to their duty: and then he named them. *These are the very men*, replied the king, *you must not meddle with: to which he obeyed, letting the prosecution against them fall.*"

† P. 69, 70.

the service of a master of a vessel bound for Barbadoes, who treacherously sold him soon after he landed on that shore. When he had obtained his liberty, he went to Jamaica to seek his fortune. Here he fell in with some freebooters, and entered on board one of their ships; and having displayed his courage on several occasions, he, in a short time, became a captain. He was afterward vice-admiral under Mansvelt, an old pirate of prime notoriety, who died soon after he engaged himself in his service. If the courage of Morgan had been properly directed, it would have done him the greatest honour: it was perhaps not inferior to that of Monck or Rupert; and several of his stratagems were as extraordinary as his courage. But he was rapacious, cruel, and debauched, in the same degree that he was valiant. The cruelties exercised on the Indians by the Spaniards were not equal to what that people suffered by his orders, to make them discover their hidden treasures, after he had taken and plundered their towns. The greatest of his exploits was taking Panama, which he burnt and pillaged, after he had, with twelve hundred men, defeated the governor, at the head of two squadrons of horse, four regiments of foot, and a great number of wild bulls, driven by Indian slaves.* One hundred and seventy-five beasts of burden were laden with the gold, silver, and other valuables which he took in that city. See a circumstantial account of him in the "History of the Buccaneers," to which is prefixed his head.

"MRS. MARY DAVIS, of Great Saughall, near

* A little before his expedition to Panama, he settled the following rewards for his men, which were to be paid out of their first spoil: For the loss of both legs, fifteen hundred pieces of eight, or fifteen slaves; for the loss of both hands, eighteen hundred pieces, or eighteen slaves; for one leg, or one hand, six hundred pieces, or six slaves; and for an eye, one hundred pieces, or one slave.—The character of Sir Henry Morgan appears in a much more favourable light in Edward's "History of the West Indies," vol. iii. p. 136, &c. "This very man (who by the way acted under regular commissions and letters of reprisals from government), after he had quitted the sea, was recommended by the Earl of Carlisle to be his successor in the government of Jamaica, and was accordingly appointed lieutenant-governor, with the honour of knighthood, from King Charles II. and passed the remainder of his life on his plantation in Jamaica. By the kindness of a friend in that island, I have had an opportunity of perusing some of Sir Henry Morgan's original private letters; and this I will say, that they manifest such a spirit of humanity, justice, liberality, and piety, as prove that he has either been grossly traduced, or that he was the greatest hypocrite living."

Chester, Anno 1668 ; Ætatis 74. When she was twenty-eight years of age, an excrescence grew upon her head, like to a wen, which continued thirty years, and then grew into two horns." *Done from the original painting, in the collection of the Honourable Sir Hans Sloane, bart. h. sh. mezz.*

MRS. MARY DAVIS. *J. Caulfield.*

There is a print of this woman in Dr. Charles Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire," 1700; fol. tab. VII. The inscription signifies that her portrait was taken in 1668, in the 72d year of her age: that the excrescence continued thirty-two years before it grew into horns: that after four years she cast them; then grew two more; and in about four years she cast these also: that the horns which were upon her head in 1668, were of four years' growth, and then loose. Her picture, and one of her horns, are in Ashmole's Museum.

In the university library at Edinburgh is preserved a horn, which was cut from the head of Elizabeth Love, in the 50th year of her age. It grew three inches above her ear, and was growing seven years.*

MOTHER LOUSE; *an old woman, in a ruff; David Loggan sc. very scarce.*

"Is it at me, or at my ruff you titter?

Your grandfather, you rogue, ne'er wore a fitter," &c.

There are two copies of the same size.

MOTHER LOUSE. *J. Caulfield.*

This print, which is well executed, and much like the person represented, gained the engraver a considerable share of his reputation. It was drawn from the life, at Louse Hall, an alehouse near Oxford, which was kept by this matron, who was well known to the gentlemen of that university, who called her Mother Louse. She was pro-

* See a particular account of Mary Davis in "Phoenix Britannicus," 4to. p. 248; and of Elizabeth Love, in Sir Robert Sibbald's "Scotia illustrata," pars i. p. 60.

bably the last woman in England that wore a ruff.—Louse Hall seems to be now quite forgotten.* Kidney Hall, which a facetious author† tells us was formerly a *seminary*, is well known. Cabbage Hall, which is said to have been built by a tailor, is in as good repute as ever.

MOTHER GEORGE, in the 120th year of her age.
M. Powell p. B. Lens f. h. sh. mezz.

MOTHER GEORGE; *small 4to. Lydekker sc.*

Mother George, who was contemporary with Mother Louse, lived in Black Boy Lane, and afterward in the parish of St. Peter's in the Bailey, at Oxford. She retained the use of all her faculties to the age of a hundred and twenty years, and was much resorted to by company, from a motive of curiosity. She used to thread a fine needle, as a proof of the goodness of her eye-sight, before her visitants, who generally gave her a gratuity towards her support. She died from the effects of an accidental fall that injured her back.‡ A genuine picture of her was in the possession of Mr. George Huddesford, late of New College, in Oxford, who, in pursuit of his genius for painting, was under the instruction of Zoffanij, the celebrated Italian painter.

MADAM CRESWEL. *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*§

MRS. CRESWELL. *M. Lauron; G. Barrett.*

* There was a Louse Hall in the neighbourhood of Brigewater-square.

† Mr. T. W——n.

‡ See Wood's "Life," edit. 2. p. 253, 254, where we are informed, that Mr. Shirley the Terræ Filius of Trinity College, in his speech, spoken at Oxford, the 14th of July, 1673, made some reflections upon the studies and pursuits of Anthony Wood, the famous Oxford antiquary, in which his malice and scurrility were much more conspicuous than his wit. As the Latin edition of the "History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford" was then preparing for the press, he said, among other things, that Wood "intended to put two *old wives*, Mother Louse and Mother George, into his book; and that he would not let it be printed because he would not have it *new and common*."

§ It is probable that some of the drawings for this set of prints were taken in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. as Mother Creswell is said to have been a *famous bawd of thirty years ago*, in the "State Poems," printed 1705. See p. 555, notes.

This infamous woman was, from the natural effects of prostitution in her youth, far advanced in the decline before she had arrived at the meridian of her life. Her great experience in her former occupation qualified her for a procuress; and she soon became an adept in all the diabolical arts of seduction. She lived in town in the winter, and sometimes retired into the country, where she provided convenient lodgings for her customers, some of whom were persons of distinction. Though she appeared in her real character in the stews, she could assume a very decent behaviour upon proper occasions; and frequently decoyed young unsuspecting girls to London, in hopes of preferment. She kept a very extensive correspondence, and was, by her spies and emissaries, informed of the rising beauties in different parts of the kingdom. The trade which she professed was perhaps carried to a greater height at this period than any other. This is plainly hinted at by a man of wit and pleasure, who sometimes dealt with her:

“To an exact perfection they have brought
The action love, the passion is forgot.”*

Mother Ross, Mother Bennett†, Mother Mosely, and Mother Beaulie,‡ flourished, or rather decayed, in this reign: but of these

* She desired, by *will*, to have a sermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have 10*l.*; but upon this express condition, that he was to say nothing but what was *well* of her. A preacher was, with some difficulty, found, who undertook the task. He, after a sermon preached on the general subject of mortality, and the good uses to be made of it, concluded by saying, *By the will of the deceased, it is expected that I should mention her, and say nothing but what was well of her.* All that I shall say of her therefore is this: She was born *well*, she lived *well*, and she died *well*; for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell. I have seen this story in print, with some spurious additions.

Dr. Fuller, in his “Appeal of injured Innocence,”§ tells us, that “When one was to preach the funeral sermon of a most vicious and generally hated person, all wondered what he would say in his praise; the preacher’s friends fearing, his foes hoping that, for his fee, he would force his conscience to flattery. For one thing, said the minister, this man is to be spoken well of by all; and for another thing, he is to be spoken ill of by none. The first is because God made him; the second, because he is dead.”

† The dedication of the “Plain Dealer,” which is an admirable piece of rillery on women of this character, is addressed to Madam B—, i. e. Bennet. See “Spectator,” No. 266. See also “Tatler,” No. 81.

‡ Betty Beaulie, a bawd of figure, lived in Durham-yard, in the Strand. Charles Maurice Tellier, archbishop and Duke of Rheims, who came to England, together

matrons we have no portraits. Nor have we any of Mother Needham, Mother Rawlins, of Deptford, Mother Douglass,* Mother Eastmead, Mother Ph—l—ps, and several other mother strumpets, who deserve to be remembered as well as Mother Creswell.

MRS. RUSSEL, *inscribed* "*London Courtesan.*" *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. In a tawdry scarf of flowered gauze: patches on her face: a mask in her right hand, and a fan in her left; h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

MRS. RUSSEL. *Lydekker sc. 8vo.*

Though the daughters were much more numerous than the mothers of iniquity, I have met with only the names of three of those who were contemporaries with Mrs. Creswell; viz. Mrs. Russel, Mrs. Foster, and Betty Morrice.† Oblivion is entailed on the obscene practices of these creatures, as well as rottenness on their bones. Their whole biography is contained in the six prints published by Mr. Hogarth. *Few and evil* are the *days*, or, to speak with precision, the *nights* of harlots. These harpies in borrowed plumes are birds of darkness, and appear at the same time with bats and owls. They were dispersed through every quarter of the town; but Moorfields, Whetstone's-park, Lukener's-lane, and Dog and Bitch-yard, were their capital seraglios.‡

"The true original picture of MARY CARLETON, also called by the name of the German Princess; as it was taken by her own order, in the year 1663." *Jo. Ch. (Chantry) sc. Before her "Life," 1673; 12mo.*

with Crequi, to treat concerning a marriage of the dauphin with the Lady Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, is said to have gone to her house. See Wood's "*Life*," edit. 2. p. 265, 266, where there are some verses in which this fact is mentioned.

* Characterized in the "*Minor*."

† The two last are mentioned in "*A Letter from Artemisia in the Town, to Chloë in the Country*," by Lord Rochester.

‡ Manuscript State Poems, written in this reign, in the possession of the Dutchess-dowager of Portland.

Clavel, in his "Catalogue," mentions a narrative of her life, different from this.

MARY CARLETON, called the German Princess,
Æt. suæ 38. J. Caulfield.

This woman, who had more *alias's* to her name than any rogue in the kingdom, was the daughter of a musician at Canterbury. Her first husband was a shoemaker of that city, from whom she eloped after four years' cohabitation. In a year or two after her elopement, she married one *Day* a surgeon, whom she soon forsook, and went into France and Germany, where she learned the languages of those countries, and robbed and cheated several persons. Soon after her return to England, she was married to John Carleton, the son of a citizen in London, who pretended to be a nobleman. This man, as well as many others, is said to have taken her for a German princess, at least a woman of quality. She was soon after tried at the Old Bailey, for bigamy, and acquitted: upon this she published an artful vindication of herself, to which was prefixed her portrait. She was afterward an actress in one of the theatres. The rest of her life is a continued course of theft, robbery, and imposture; in which, as she had a quick invention, great cunning, and an insinuating address, she was, perhaps, never exceeded.—If Mary Carleton had actually been a princess, she had parts sufficient to have thrown a kingdom into confusion; and might have done as much mischief as Catharine de Medicis did in France, or Henrietta Maria in England. Executed 1672.

MOLL FLANDERS, *sitting, watch in her hand.*

Moll Flanders, an unfortunate female, although born in Newgate, (from whence her mother was transported for theft), does not seem to have had by nature any extremely vicious qualities. She was three times married; once to a highwayman, but as they were deceived in each other, they soon parted. At last she was transported for a theft, with her husband the highwayman. The latter part seemed the most comfortable of their lives. She died in London near the age of 77, probably about 1680, as Dan. de Foe wrote her life in 1683.

MOTHER DAMNABLE, of Kentish Town, *sitting in a hovel by a fire, in a covering like a blanket;*

abore, in a scroll; two cats suspended, and fastened together by the tail; twenty-two English verses, finely engraved. In the collection of James Bindley, esq.*

MOTHER DAMNABLE; *from the above. In Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons," 1793.*

It is not improbable that she was keeper of the public-house in the road to Kentish Town, well-known as the sign of the Mother Red-cap.

ANNA MACALLAME, borne in the Orkneys in Scotland, in the year 1615, being presented to the king's majesty's sight, October, 1662.

Tho' my portraicture seemes to be,
A man's, my sex denies me so;
Nature has still variety,
To make the world her wisdom know.

* MOTHER DAMNABLE.

Y' have often seen (from Oxford tipling-house)
Th' effigies of Shipton fac'd *Mother Louse*,
Whose petty pranks (though some they might excel),
With this old trot's ne'er gallop'd parallel;
'Tis Mother Damnable! that monst'rous thing,
Unmatch'd by Macbeth's wayward women's ring,
For cursing, scolding, fuming, flinging fire
I th' face of madam, lord, knight, gent. cit, squire;
Who (when but ruffled into the least pet),
Will cellar-door key into pocket get,
Then no more ale; and now the fray begins!
Ware, heads, wigs, hoods, scarfs, shoulders, sides, and shins!
While these dry'd bones, in a Westphalian bag,
(Through th' wrinkled weasan of her shapeless crag)
Sends forth such dismal shrieks and uncouth noise,
As fills the town with din, the street with boys;
Which makes some think, this fierce she-dragon, fell,
Can scarce be match'd by any this side hell.
So fam'd, both far and near, is the renown
Of Mother Damnable, of Kentish Town.
Wherefore, this symbol of the cats we'll give her,
Because, so curst, a dog would not dwell with her.

London, printed in the year 1676.

She is represented in a fur cap and a man's gown ; her beard is very large, and like an old man's ; small h. sh.

I saw, in the year 1750, at the palace of St. Ildefonso, in Spain, a portrait of a Neapolitan woman, with much such another beard as Anne Macallame's. I also saw, about four years ago, a woman, at Rotherhithe, with a masculine beard. The largest of these is by no means comparable to that of Barbara Vanbeck, mentioned in the Interregnum.

WILLIAM HOULBROOK ; *small whole length, 8vo. prefixed to a Narrative of his Sufferings, 1744.*

WILLIAM HOULBROOK ; *8vo. J. Caulfield.*

Cornet Joyce, visiting Marlborough in 1659, and having cause to suspect the sheriff of disaffection to the republican interest, disguised himself and followers, and passed for friends of Charles II. Having occasion for a farrier to shoe some of their horses, Houlbrook was applied to for that purpose ; being of a loquacious turn, and a friend to the royalists, he boasted so much of his consequence, that the party trepanned him to an adjacent village, secured his person, and conveyed him a prisoner to London, where he underwent many examinations before Bradshaw. Being found, however, more fool than knave, he was discharged on giving security for his future behaviour.

WILLIAM OXMAN, or ORSINGHAM, preacher at the conventicles of the Fifth Monarchy Men, and seducer of libertines ; captain of the seditious Anabaptists and Quakers in the city of London, beheaded and quartered 19th Jan. 1661. *From a unique print in the collection of Alexander Hendras Sutherland, esq. F. S. A. R. S. Kirby exc. 8vo.*

William Oxman was one of the deluded followers of Thomas Venner, the wine-cooper, and well-known Fifth Monarchy Man, in whose cause he rendered himself very conspicuous by disputing with and fighting the life-guards and trained bands, when Venner demanded, at Wood-street Compter, the prisoners to be let loose,

and after his leader was knocked down, he continued to fight along Wood-street and Cripplegate, to the Blue Anchor alehouse, by the Postern, where the party defended themselves most desperately, some being shot, and others taken. But the most singular instance of frantic enthusiasm, was in one James Ball, a small-coal-man, who, although he was not engaged in the rencontre, after the execution of those concerned, came forward, and publicly held a conventicle on the same doctrine, and ceased not until he was apprehended, tried, convicted, and executed at Tyburn Nov. 27, 1661 : some of his followers throwing themselves into the same sledge, and embracing him on his way to the gallows, so highly were these men esteemed, and held in veneration by those whom they deluded.

BEAU WILSON ; *whole length, in a court dress, hat and feather, leaning against a pillar ; 4to. mezz.*

BEAU WILSON ; *copied from the above. Sold by Dicey ; 4to.*

This very mysterious person was a younger brother of a respectable family, and having through friends procured a commission in the army, went to serve in Flanders ; where he had not long continued, before he was broke for cowardice, and became so reduced in circumstances, as to accept forty shillings from a friend, to pay his passage back to England. Here, within a short time after his arrival, he appeared, to the astonishment of the public, the brightest star in the hemisphere : his coaches, saddle, hunting, and race-horses, equipage, dress, and table, were the admiration of the world, and continued so while they saw him maintain such profuse an expense, without any visible means to support this glory. He never played, or but inconsiderably, entertained with profuseness all who visited him, drank himself liberally ; but at all hours, as well sober as otherwise, he kept a strict guard upon his words ; though several were either employed by the curiosity of others, or their own, to take him at his looser moments, and persuade him to reveal his secret : but he so inviolably preserved it, that even their guesses were but at random, and without probability or foundation. He was not known to be an admirer of ladies ; and what added to the surprise, was, that he was at all times to be found, and ever with some of his own people, seemingly open in conversation, free from spleen or shagrin ; in a word, he had that settled air, as if he were

assured his good fortune would continue for ever. One of his friends advised him to purchase an estate while he had money: Mr. Wilson thanked him, but said, he did not forget the future in the present: he was obliged to him for his counsel, but whilst he lived, it would be ever thus, for he was always certain to be master of such a sum of money. This more and more confounded the world, for if they would say he derived his good fortune from the ladies, there was scarce any rich enough to support him,* neither did he bestow any of his time unaccounted for; and it was not to be believed the fair sex would not exact attention and service for their money, especially for such considerable sums. Those who pretended to guess better, had recourse to chymistry, and said he had found the *grand secret*, and was master of that invaluable *transmuting stone*, or powder, which could convert meaner metals into gold. Some blasted his reputation with the report, that he must once have robbed a Holland mail of a considerable quantity of rough diamonds; though another person suffered for the offence, denying the fact to the last. Others would have it, that the Jews kept him, with many other idle and ridiculous reports, which were circulated concerning him, until the time he was found killed, going to fight a duel with a Mr. Law, who it is reported ran him through the body, before he could draw his sword in his own defence. Mr. Wilson lived in unabated splendour to the last, and the mystery rather augmented than diminished, when a very inconsiderable sum of money being all that could be found after his death, left the world to conjecture from what source or funds he had derived means to support his state and magnificence.

HALE THE PIPER; 4to. *In Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons;" six English verses:*

Before three monarchs I my skill did prove,
Of many lords and knights I had the love;
There's no musitian e'er did know the peer,
Of Hale the Piper in fair Darbyshire;
The consequence in part you here may know,
Pray look upon his hornpipe here below.

J. N.

* See a very interesting account of Beau Wilson's intrigue with a court lady (supposed to be the Dutchess of Cleveland), in "The Lady's Pacquet of Letters," written by the Countess D'Annois.

REMARKS ON DRESS.

The Monmouth, or military cock of the hat, was much worn in this reign, and continued a considerable time in fashion.

The periwig, which had been long used in France, was introduced into England soon after the restoration.

There is a tradition, that the large black wig which Dr. R. (awlinson) bequeathed, among other things of much less consideration, to the Bodleian Library, was worn by Charles II.*

Some men of tender consciences were greatly scandalized at this article of dress, as equally indecent with long hair; and more culpable, because more unnatural. Many preachers inveighed against it in their sermons, and cut their hair shorter, to express their abhorrence of the reigning mode.

It was observed, that a periwig procured many persons a respect, and even veneration, which they were strangers to before, and to which they had not the least claim from their personal merit. The judges, and physicians, who thoroughly understood this magic of the wig, gave it all the advantage of length, as well as size.

The extravagant fondness of some men for this unnatural ornament is scarce credible: I have heard of a country gentleman who employed a painter to place periwigs upon the heads of several of Vandyck's portraits.

Mr. Wood informs us, that Nath. Vincent, D. D. chaplain in ordinary to the king, preached before him at Newmarket, in a long periwig and Holland sleeves, according to the then fashion for gentlemen; and that his majesty was so offended at it, that he commanded the Duke of Monmouth, chancellor to the university of Cambridge, to see the statutes concerning decency of apparel put in execution; which was done accordingly.†

* "As to the king's more private ordering his family, in the beginning of October, 1666, his majesty, to promote frugality and decency in habit, and to discourage the extravagancy of French fashions, made a solemn and peremptory declaration of the fashion of his apparel, which he resolved to wear for the future. It was strait Spanish breeches; instead of a doublet, a long vest down to the mid-leg; and above that a loose coat, after the Muscovite or Polish way; the sword girt over the vest; and instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or brodekins. Which habit was found to be very decent and becoming to his majesty, and was for a considerable time used and followed by the chief of his courtiers."—Eachard's "History of England," ii. p. 836.

† "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1033.

The satin cap was no longer worn, and the formal screwed-up face was, for the most part, changed for a more natural and unconstrained aspect.*

The lace neckcloth became in fashion in this, and continued to be worn in the two following, reigns.

Open sleeves, pantaloons, and shoulder knots, were also worn at this period, which was the era of shoe-buckles: but ordinary people, and such as affected plainness in their garb, continued for a long time after, to wear strings in their shoes.

The clerical habit which, before it is grown rusty, is a very decent dress, seems not to have been worn in its present form before the reign of Charles II.†

The ladies' hair was curled and frizzled with the nicest art, and they frequently set it off with heartbreakers.‡ Sometimes a string of pearls, or an ornament of riband, was worn on the head; and, in the latter part of this reign, hoods of various kinds were in fashion.

Patching and painting the face, than which nothing was more common in France, was also too common among the ladies in England.§ But what was much worse, they affected a mean betwixt dress and nakedness; which occasioned the publication of a book, entitled "A just and seasonable Reprehension of naked Breasts

* Dr. Eachard tells us, that *we had a great plenty of religious face-makers in the late zealous times.*|| "Then it was," says he, "that godliness chiefly consisted in the management of the eye; and he that had the least pupil was the most righteous, because most easily concealed by the rolling white. Then it was that they would scarce let a round-faced man go to heaven; but if he had but a little blood in his cheeks his condition was counted very dangerous; and it was almost an infallible sign of absolute reprobation." Nothing is more certain than that black satin caps, tipped and edged with white, were then worn by some divines to give an appearance of languor and mortification to the countenance.

It has been gravely asserted by some presbyterian writers that the cloak is apostolical, as we read that St. Paul *left* his cloak at Troas.¶ But, for this very reason, it may be concluded, that he did not constantly preach in it.

† As to the form of the ancient clerical habit, see in Jo. Johnson's "Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws," &c. the second constitution of Archbishop Stratford, in 1343.

Thiers, in his "Treatise of Perukes," informs us, that no ecclesiastics wore a band** before the middle of the last century, or a peruke before the restoration.

‡ Artificial curls.

§ See the prologue to Lee's "Lucius Junius Brutus."

|| Works, vol. i. p. 151, 152, edit. 1774.

¶ See "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence," 4to. p. 80.

** The clerical band, which was first worn with broad lappets, apparently had its origin from the falling band, which is divided under the chin.

and Shoulders, with a Preface by Richard Baxter."—I scarce ever see a portrait of a lady by Sir Peter Lely, but I think of the following passage of Seneca: "*Video sericas vestes, si vestes vocandæ sunt, in quibus nihil est quo defendi aut corpus, aut denique pudor possit: quibus sumptis, mulier parum liquido nudam se non esse jurabit.*"*

It appears from the "*Memoires de Grammont*," that green stockings were worn by one of the greatest beauties of the English court.

If any one would inform himself of the dresses worn by our ancestors, he should make his observations in country churches, in the remote parts of the kingdom; where he may see a great variety of modes of ancient standing. It is not unusual among people of the lower classes, for a Sunday coat to descend from father to son; as it is put on the moment before the wearer goes to church, and taken off as soon as he returns home. I have seen several old women in beaver hats, which I have good reason to believe were made in the reign of Charles the Second.†

* Seneca. *De Benef.* 7. 9.

† If the reader be particularly inquisitive into the English dress, at different periods, I would refer him to Barrington's "*Observations upon the Statutes*," the third edit. 1769, pag. 217, note 383: Hearne's "*Occasional Remarks*," at the end of Roper's "*Life of Sir Thomas More*," p. 271: "*Philosophical Transactions*," No. 475. p. 287: Holinshed's "*Chronicle*," vol. i. second edit. p. 171: "*Of their Apparel and Attire*," being chap. 7, of "*The Description of England*:" Dugdale's "*Origines Juridicales*," cap. 64. under the head of "*Orders for Government: Admittances*," &c. Samuel Butler's "*Genuine Remains*," vol. i. p. 323, but especially to Hall's "*Chronicle*," and to the tract on apparel, in Camden's "*Remains*."

APPENDIX

TO

THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

FOREIGN PRINCES, KNIGHTS OF THE
GARTER, &c.

BERNARD DE FOIX, de la Valette, Duc d'Espéron. *Mignard p. P. Van Schuppen sc. 1661 : motto of the Garter about his arms ; h. sh.*

Bernard de Nogaret de Foix, duke of Espéron and Valette, knight of the orders of St. Michael and of the Holy Ghost, was, in April, 1661, installed knight of the Garter.* He was descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, and added great lustre to his house. The reader is referred for a particular account of him, to "The Life of the Duke of Espéron, Englished by Charles Cotton, esq." and published in folio, 1670.

CAROLUS XI. Suec. Got. et Vand. rex; 4to.

CHARLES XI. *la. fol. R. White ; 1683.*

Charles XI. king of Sweden, was son of Charles Gustavus, cousin and successor to the famous Christina. He succeeded to the crown in 1660, and was invested with the ensigns of the Garter by Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, and Henry St. George, esq.

* He was the last knight *elected* in the reign of Charles I. in which his portrait may be placed.

Richmond herald. He was a good soldier; of which he gave some signal proofs in his wars with the Danes, the Marquis of Brandenburg, and the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg. He was a prince of great penetration, frugality, and industry; but proud, selfish, and tyrannical. He deprived the senate of the share in the government which they had formerly possessed, and erected an arbitrary court called "the Chamber of Liquidations," by which multitudes of his subjects were reduced to extreme poverty and distress. His haughty and severe treatment of his queen, who was one of the best of women, threw her into a distemper that hastened her death. He died the 15th of April, 1687, and was succeeded by his son Charles XII. The queen-regent, his mother, buried him with more pomp than had been seen in Sweden, and obliged her subjects to mourn for him three years.

Christian, king of Denmark, and Frederick William, marquis of Brandenburg, surnamed the Great, were also elected knights of the Garter, in this reign.

There is a very characteristic print of the Great Elector by Masson.

COSMUS III. magnus dux Etruriæ, &c. *Tempesti, Florentinus, del. 1717. J. Simon f. h. sh.*

COSMUS III. &c. *Plass ; A. Haelwegh ; folio.*

Cosmo de Medicis (or Medices), prince of Tuscany, having made the tour of Spain and France, came into England in the beginning of the year 1669, where he was treated with great ceremony and respect, especially by the two universities. He was shewn whatever was curious, and visited several persons of rank and eminence, particularly Mr. Hobbes, who made him a present of his works, together with his picture; and the same year, dedicated to him his book, "De Quadratura Circuli."—In 1670 he succeeded his father, Ferdinand II. in the dukedom. He married Margaret Louise, daughter to Gaston John Baptist, of France, duke of Orleans; by whom he had two sons, and one daughter, namely, Ferdinand, John Gaston, and Mary Magdalen.

JEAN FRANCOIS PAUL DE GONDI, cardinal de Retz, &c. *Duflos sc. a small h. sh. This has been*

copied for the Amsterdam edition of his "Memoirs."
There is also a head of him by Nantueil.

JEAN FRANCOIS PAUL DE GONDI, &c. *V. Schuppen*; 1662.

The Cardinal de Retz, who, in the early part of his life, affected to be the beau, the gallant, and the duellist, entered into holy orders with reluctance, and purely in obedience to the commands of his father. He was a man of an insinuating address, persuasive eloquence, and vehement thirst of power. Many of the greatest men and women in France were the tools of his wanton ambition, and helped to place him at the head of a faction that expelled Mazarine from the kingdom. He proceeded so far as to set a price upon his head. But his triumph was of short duration: his great and lofty spirit was presently humbled, and Mazarine triumphed in his turn. He was, in the latter part of his life, after the fervour of his passions had spent itself, a truly good and amiable character. He has drawn his own portrait in his "Memoirs," which are numbered with the classic writings of his age and country.* The Earl of Clarendon informs us, that he was so ingenuous as to tell Charles II. that if he changed his religion, he would never be restored to his kingdoms.† Yet it is sufficiently evident that he applied to the pope in that prince's behalf, to entreat his holiness to lend him some assistance towards his restoration.‡ It is certain that the cardinal was in England incognito, soon after that fortunate event.§ *Ob.* Paris. Aug. 24, 1679; *Æt.* 66.

* Voltaire speaks thus of the author and his work: "Cet homme singulier s'est peint lui-même, dans ses memoires ecrits, avec un air de grandeur, une impetuosité de genie, et une inegalité, qui sont l'image de sa conduite." *Siecle de Louis XIV.* vol. i. p. 61.

† Clarendon, iii. p. 512.

‡ See the Series of Letters in Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond," vol. ii. p. 118, et seq.

§ Burnet, i. p. 194.

AMBASSADORS, TRAVELLERS, &c.

HANNIBAL SEHESTED; *a small head. A. F. (olkema) f. in Hofman.*

Hannibal Sehested, lord of Tybjerg, and grand treasurer of Denmark, is celebrated in the history of that country, for his valour and conduct as a general, and his knowledge, ability, and address, as a statesman and ambassador. In the reign of Christian IV. he was, for his eminent services, rewarded with the vice-royalty of Norway, where he led the king's forces against the Swedes, with such signal success, that this war is in the annals of Denmark distinguished by the appellation of *The War of Hannibal*. In the reign of Frederic III. he, for secret reasons, was deprived of his government of Norway, forbidden to appear at court, and degraded from his rank; and the bulk of his fortune was confiscated. In 1655, he retired with his family to Antwerp, where he entered into the service of Charles II. who employed him in several negotiations.* He was afterward taken prisoner by the Swedes, and was some time with their army which was to act against Denmark. During his captivity, he did Frederic such eminent service, that, when a peace was concluded with Sweden, he was received by him with open arms, and perfectly reinstated in his confidence and favour. He was afterward sent in quality of ambassador extraordinary to the courts of England and France. *Ob.* 1666.

MARCUS GIOE, conseiller privé, &c. *Iver sc.* 1744; *in Hofman.*

Mark Gioe, lord of Brahesborg, who had formerly visited England as a traveller, was sent hither as an ambassador from Denmark, in the reign of Charles the Second. He was afterward employed in the same character, at the courts of France and Spain. During his residence in England, which was about seven years, he became enamoured with Elizabeth Mary Thomson, a lady of distinguished beauty, wit, and modesty, whom, in 1676, he espoused, but left no

* Seven of his letters are at the end of the first volume of Thurloe's "State Papers."

issue by her. This polite scholar and able minister died in 1698. He left several poems, speeches, and memoirs of his embassies, in manuscript. Some of his writings are in print: the most considerable is his “*Disputatio de optima gerendæ Reipublicæ Forma*,” Seroe, 1653; 4to.

JOHANNES FREDERICUS A FRIESENDORFF, Baronettus Angliæ, Liber Dominus in Heerdicke, Dominus in Kyrup, Eques auratus, S. R. M. Sueciæ Consiliarius, et ad S. R. M. Magnæ Britanniæ Extraordinarius Alegatus, Plenipotentarius, &c. *P. Williamsen sc. h. sh.*

HAMET, &c. ambassador from the King of Morocco, 1682. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

HAMET, &c. ambassador from the King of Morocco; *mezz. J. Lloyd; scarce.*

HAMET, &c. *mezz. E. Lutterel.*

His portrait, by Kneller, is at Chiswick. The horse and background were painted by Wyke.

Hamet, ambassador extraordinary from the King of Morocco and Fez, made his public entry through London the 5th of January, 1681-2; had his public audience on the 11th,* and a private audience of the king on the 17th of the same month. On the 30th of May following, he was entertained at Oxford. About the same time he dined with Mr. Ashmole, who made him a present of a magnifying-glass. On the 14th of July, he took his leave of his majesty; and on the 23d of the same month, embarked for his own country.

* Sir John Resesby informs us, that this ambassador was admitted to his audience with more than ordinary ceremony; as the king was of opinion, that a commerce established with Morocco would be very advantageous to the kingdom. “The ambassador’s present, says that author, consisted of two lions, and thirty ostriches, at which his majesty laughed; and said, he knew nothing more proper to send by way of return than a flock of geese.”—“*Memoirs*,” 4to. p. 75, 76.

PUNGEARON NIA PARA, ambassador from the King of Bantam, 1682. *Overton; (vend.) h. sh.*

The Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Bantam, *with a boy holding an umbrella over his head. R. Preek exc. h. sh. mezz.*

PUNGEARON NIA PARA, &c. with Kaja Nebbe; *mezz. E. Lutterel.*

PUNGEARON NIA PARA, &c. with Kaja Nebbe; *by Nic. Yeates.*

KAIA NEBBE (or Keay Nabee), &c. *Catlett sc. whole length; 12mo.*

KEAY NABEE, ambassador from the King of Surosoan, formerly called Bantam. *Printed for William Davis, 1682.*

Two of the Bantam ambassadors. *Lutterel f. large 4to. mezz.*

Two of the Bantam ambassadors. *H. Peart Pictor; Nic. Yeates sc. 1682; large h. sh.*

KAJA NEBBE, &c. *mezz. R. Preek exc.*

KAJA NEBBE, &c. *R. White sculp.*

KAJA NEBBE, &c. *with inscription in the English and Bantam languages; two slaves holding spears, and umbrella over his head. Delineata per H. Peart; P. N. Yeates and T. Collins sculp. sheet; rare.*

The portraits here described, represent the two principal of the

eight * Bantam ambassadors,† who arrived in the port of London, the 28th of April, 1682, attended by a train of about thirty persons. On the 9th of the following month, they made their public entry. On the 13th they went to Windsor, and had their audience the next day. On that day month, they took their leave of the king: when Pungearon Nia Para, and Keay Nabee, were knighted, and had the swords given them with which the honour of knighthood was conferred. The English East-India company, had, at this time, a factory at Bantam; but the king of that place was deposed, and the factory expelled by the Dutch, in the next reign.

PETER JOHN POTEMKIN, ambassador from the czar of Muscovy, 1682. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

PETER JOHN POTEMKIN, &c. *mezz. Kneller, A. B.*

This envoy had his audience of the king the 16th of November, 1682. Mention is made, in the “Memoires de Grammont,” of seven or eight Muscovite ambassadors, who had audience at court some years before. The state of commerce between England and Muscovy, in the beginning of this reign, may be seen in the Earl of Carlisle’s Embassy, printed in Harris’s “Voyages.”

“WILHELMUS CURTIUS, Eques, Baronettus, Prolegatus in Germania.”

SIR WILLIAM CURTIUS, *with arms, in an oval. M. Rosa pinxit. W. Richardson.*

WILHELMUS CURTIUS, Eques, Baronettus, a M.

* See “The Historian’s Guide,” p. 143.

† Dryden, in his poem addressed to Sir Godfrey Kneller, where he mentions uncounted Gothic figures, painted without knowledge of the clare obscure, has, in the following lines, described the persons of these ambassadors, of whom he was a spectator:

Flat faces, such as would disgrace a screen,
Such as in Bantam’s embassy were seen,
Unraised, unrounded, were the rude delight
Of brutal nations only born to fight.

Britanniarum Rege, per 19 Annos continuos, in Germania, Prolegatus. *M. H. M. Rosa p. Thelott fecit. whiskers, grey hair.*

The print, which is thus inscribed, may be placed here, or in the Interregnum.

Sir William Curtius, who was created a baronet the 2d of April, 1652, by Charles II.* was probably an envoy from Sweden to that prince during his exile. It is certain, that he was, in this reign,† elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP; *inscription in manuscript; large h. sh.*

ADMIRAL TROMP, kn^t. and bar^t. *Lely p. Sold by Browne; mezz.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *P. Lely; A. Blooteling, 1676; la. fol.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP; *hat and feather; mezz. J. Gole.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *F. Boll; L. Visscher; sheet.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *V. Eckhout; Gouldsbloom.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *R. de Hooghe; sheet.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *Houbraken; 8vo.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP. *J. Munnekuysen.*

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP; *four Dutch lines, 1786; large 4to.*

Cornelius Van Tromp was son of the famous Martin Van Tromp, who was shot through the heart with a musket ball, in an engage-

* "Baronetage," v. p. 268, edit. 1741.

† October 3, 1677.

July 29, 1653. ment with Monck. He did not at all degenerate from his heroic father, who seemed to live over again in his no less heroic son. In the first engagement with the English, in 1665, he continued to fight after several of the Dutch admirals were killed, and fought retreating. In the battle between the English and French, and the Dutch fleets, in 1672, De Ruyter went to his assistance, after he had shifted his flag to four different ships. This put an end to the animosity which had before subsisted betwixt these great commanders. His father never fought or acted more like a hero, than he did in that memorable engagement with Sir Edward Spragge, on the 11th of August, 1673.* He was created an English baronet 25 March, 1674.

JOHANNES HEVELIUS, consul of Dantzick, in Poland, a celebrated astronomer, F. R. S.

JOANNES HEVELIUS, *i. e.* HEVELKE; *mezz. J. Faber.*

JOANNES HEVELIUS. *Juvenhusen; J. Falcke.*

John Hevelius was born at Dantzic, in 1611. He studied under Peter Crugerius, and in 1630, set out on his travels, which took up four years. On his return to Dantzic he built an observatory, which he furnished with instruments, and he made some excellent telescopes himself. With these he directed his attention chiefly to the moon, whose phases and spots he noted with accuracy; after which he published the result of his observations, in a work entitled "Selenographia, sive Lunæ descriptio;" folio, 1647. He was author also of several other learned and useful works. *Ob.* Jan. 21, 1687.

CHRISTIANUS HUYGENS, de Zulichem, &c. 4to.

CHRISTIANUS HUYGENS; *fol. F. Ottens.*

Christian Huygens, who applied himself to the mathematics from his infancy, exhibited a wonderful specimen of his genius in his

* See the article of SPRAGGE, Class VII.

book entitled, "Theoremata de Quadratura Hyperboles, Ellipsis, et Circuli, ex dato Portionum Gravitatis Centro;" 1651. In 1657, he invented the clock-pendulum, of which he published an account; as he did also of the use of clocks, in the discovery of the longitude. In 1659, came forth his "Systema Saturnium." He, by the help of his brother Constantine, brought telescopes to a much greater perfection than any astronomer had done before him. He was also a great improver of the air-pump. In 1660, he came into England, where he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. In 1663, he was invited to Paris by Lewis XIV. who appointed him a handsome stipend. He continued at Paris from 1666 to 1681, where he had a noble apartment near the royal library. He grew insane some years before his death, of which he discovered the first symptoms by playing with a tame sparrow, and neglecting his mathematical studies.* He died at the Hague, June 8, 1695, in the 67th year of his age, while his famous book of the Plurality of Worlds was printing.† See Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," p. 179.

MARCELLUS MALPIGI, &c. *Before his "Opera Posthuma," two volumes, folio.*

Marcellus Malpigi, a very eminent physician and naturalist of Bologna, was a great improver of science. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society, the 4th of March, 1668-9. He was author of various anatomical treatises; he also wrote "De Formatione Pulli in Ovo," Lond. 1673. "De Bombyce," &c. He and the excellent poet Vida illustrate each other on the last mentioned subject. A collection of his works, in two volumes folio, with cuts, was published at London, 1686. *Ob.* 1694, *Æt.* 67.

ANTHONY VAN LEEUWENHOEK; *mez. Verkolie ad vivum*, 1686.

ANTHONY VAN LEEUWENHOEK; *oval. Verkolie; A. de Blois; 4to.*

* Lister's "Journey to Paris," p. 110

† There is excellent reasoning from analogy in this book.

Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek was born at Delft, in 1632, and died in 1723. He was celebrated for his microscopical improvements and discoveries, the particulars of which were published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences." His works have been translated into English, in three vols. quarto.

"CAROLUS JOANNES KONINGSMARK, comes in Westerwick, et Stegholm; dominus in Rotembourg, et Neuhausen; et in exercitu regis Christianismi, Germanorum legionis dux," &c. *M. Dahl p. L. Cossin sc. 4to.*

"CHARLES JOHN, lord Koningsmark, &c. who was tried and acquitted from being an accessory to the murder of Thomas Thynne, esq. the 21st of February, 1682." *R. White sc. 1682; large h. sh.*

CHARLES JOHN, count Koningsmark, &c. *mess. M. Dahl; J. Smith.*

CHARLES JOHN, lord Koningsmark, &c. *W. Richardson.*

Count Koningsmark was a native of Dresden, in Saxony, and the youngest of several sons, though he assumed the titles of the eldest. He served in the army, both in France and Italy, before he came into England; where his handsome person and genteel address soon rendered him acceptable to the ladies. He was a great frequenter of the Dutchess of Mazarine's, where he won considerable sums at play, at which he was remarkably dexterous. He sought the Lady Elizabeth Ogle, heiress of the house of Northumberland, in marriage; and is supposed to have suborned three assassins, Uratz, Borosky, and Stern, to murder Thomas Thynne, esq. to whom she was contracted. William, earl of Devonshire, who was firmly persuaded of his guilt, sent him a challenge soon after his trial, which he accepted. They agreed to fight on the sands of Calais, but the count never met his adversary. He is said to have been killed in a quarrel in Hungary, in 1686, in the 31st year of

his age; but we are, with more probability, informed, that when King George II. made some alterations in his palace at Hanover, his body was found under a floor.* The three assassins were hanged in Pall-mall, March 10, 1681-2. Uratz, a weak man, said, that he believed God would forgive him, in consideration of his being a gentleman.†

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY, &c. *Des-rochers sc. Svo.*

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY, &c. *Mignard; N. Edelinck; in Perrault's "Hom. Illust." 1700.*

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY, &c. *De Larmessin; 1680.*

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY, &c. *A. Bloem; C. Meyssens.*

John Baptist Colbert, marquis of Seignelay, eldest son of the great Colbert, was formed under his father, and succeeded him in the important office of secretary of state, to which he seemed entitled from his natural and acquired abilities. Before he was preferred to this office, he paid particular attention to the marine, which, under his management, became *respectable*, at least, throughout Europe. One of the first and most memorable of his exploits was the bombarding of Genoa, upon a false and frivolous pretence of Lewis XIV. This is one of those actions which impartial posterity will weigh in the same equitable scale with the invasion of the United Provinces and the burning of the Palatinate, and consequently regard it with horror and detestation.‡ He particularly signalized himself at the battle of Bantry Bay,§ in which the Eng-

* It is obvious to observe here, that his sister, the beautiful Countess of Koningsmark, was mistress to Augustus II. king of Poland, by whom she was mother of the famous Marshal Saxe.

† This was much laughed at, but it seems to be no very uncommon sophism.

‡ I have heard it remarked, by several persons who have lately seen the Palatinate, that it is one of the most melancholy scenes of devastation that they ever beheld. Upon this spot, at least, every humane traveller must curse the memory of Lewis the Fourteenth.

§ In the reign of William III.

lish fleet was defeated. He afterward formed a project of burning the English ships in their ports, and flattered himself that he should have the glory of fixing King James on the throne; but illness prevented his embarkation with the fleet commanded by Tourville, which, when King William was in Ireland, spread terror throughout the kingdom.* Seignelay was full of indignation at the ill success of his project, which was soon after effectually defeated by the decisive victory gained by the English fleet at La Hogue. He died of a consumption, at Versailles, in 1690, aged thirty-nine years. He is mentioned here as having been in England in the course of his travels, in the reign of Charles II.

PHILIBERT, comte de Grammont. *T. Chambars sc. 4to. engraved for the new edition of the "Memoires de Grammont," printed at Strawberry-hill: from an authentic portrait in the collection of Mr. Walpole. It was copied, by a good hand, from the original at the grand Augustins, at Paris, where are heads of all the knights of the Holy Ghost.*

PHILIBERT, comte de Grammont; in "*Memoirs of Grammont*;" 1809; 8vo.

The Count de Grammont, who had served as a volunteer under the Prince of Condé, and Turenne, came into England about two years after the restoration. He was under a necessity of leaving France, as he had the temerity to make his addresses to a lady to whom Lewis XIV. was known to have a tender attachment. He possessed, in a high degree, every qualification that could render him agreeable to the English court. He was gay, gallant, and perfectly well bred; had an inexhaustible fund of ready wit, and told a story with inimitable grace and humour. Such was his vivacity, that it infused life wherever he came; and, what rarely happens, it was so inoffensive, that every one of the company appeared to be as happy as himself. He had great skill and success in play, and seems to have been chiefly indebted to it for his support. Several of the ladies engaged his attention upon his first coming over; but

* Dalrymple's "*Memoirs*," p. 426, &c.

the amiable Mrs. Hamilton, whom he afterward married, seems to have been the only woman who had the entire possession of his heart. His elegant "Memoirs" were written from his own information by Count Hamilton,* and probably in much the same language in which they were related.

CAROLUS PATIN, Doct. Med. Par. Numismatum
Impp. Interpres egregius.

Cæsareos qui non patitur vanescere vultus,

Effigie notus debuit esse sua :

Hic est qui geminas Phœbi complectitur artes ;

Arte juvat Musas, et levat arte febres.

"Franc. Ogerius."

A. Masson sc. h. sh.

CAROLUS PATIN ; 12mo. *Fabure ; J. Boulanger.*

CAROLUS PATIN ; *Æt.* 30. 1663. *Le Febure ad vivum.*

CAROLUS PATIN. *V. Gucht ; prefixed to his " Travels,"* 1696.

CAROLUS PATIN ; 8vo. *J. L. Durant ad vivum.*

Charles son of Guy Patin, doctor of physic at Paris, was an eminent physician and antiquary. He was one of the most considerable medalists of his age, and a lover and collector of portraits. He seems to have entertained as strong prejudices against the English, as his father did : † he scarce mentions them in his " Travels," though he was certainly in England, but for breaking one another's heads in playing at cudgels. ‡ He died at Padua, where he was professor of physic, the 28th of October, 1693. He was author of " Thesaurus Numismatum," 4to. " Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum," fol. " Familiæ Romanæ," which is also in folio ; " An Introduction to the History of Medals ;" " Historical Relations ;" " A Treatise of combustible Turf," &c.

* Brother-in-law to the Count de Grammont.

† See the note to the article of HARCOURT, in the Appendix to the reign of Charles I.

‡ English Translation of his " Travels," p. 280.

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE, de l'academie Francoise. *Hiacinte Rigault (ou Rigaud) p. Edelinck sc.*

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE. *Hiacinte Rigault p. Ficquet sc. highly finished; 12mo. copied from Edelinck.*

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE. *H. Rigaud; J. G. Wille.*

Monsieur de la Fontaine was certainly in England, and, I believe, in the reign of Charles II. He is well known for his Fables and Tales, which abound with elegance and native humour. He is not free from obscenity; but it is far from being of the grossest kind. Though his genius was truly comic, it was not adapted to the stage. He wrote one comedy, which had no success in the action; and, what is worse, was universally thought to have deserved none. He was very awkward at displaying his talent in conversation. He could easily discover other men's characters, though they could not see his; and often laughed inwardly at the fools that laughed apparently at himself. *Ob. 1695, Æt. 74.*

DANIEL GEORGE MORHOF. *C. Fritzsch sc. Before his "Polyhistor," 1732; 4to.*

Daniel George Morhof, a celebrated German writer, who is by Menage styled the best poet of his country, was in England in the reign of Charles the Second.* His learning was extensive, his judgment sound, and his taste perfectly refined. Few have been so well acquainted with the various parts of learning, with the methods of attaining them, and the authors ancient and modern, who have written with approbation and applause on the different branches of science. This is abundantly exemplified in his methodical, elaborate, and well-written work, entitled "Polyhistor Literarius, Philosophicus, et Practicus," in three tomes. The first was published in 1687; the other two after his decease. The third edition was printed in 4to. in 1732; and the fourth in 1747. It is worth the reader's while to see what John Albert Fabricius says of this author, in his second preface to the third edition of the "Polyhistor."

GREGORIUS LETI, historicus, &c. *J. Gole sc. 4to.*

* Birch's "History of the Royal Society," vol. ii. p. 450.

*This print, which may be placed here as a memorial of him, was done in the reign of William III. It is in his "Poema Hero-estorico."**

GREG. LETI, *Æt.* 63, 1693 ; 8vo.

Gregorio Leti, a native of Milan, came into England in the reign of Charles II. by whom he was graciously received. He had a promise of being made the king's historiographer ; but as his manner of writing did not please, he received orders to leave the kingdom, and in 1682 retired to Amsterdam. His works, especially his histories and lives, are numerous, and said to be equal in number to the years of his life.† I shall mention only such as relate to England ; viz. " *Il Teatro Britannico*,"‡ printed at London, in two volumes 4to. and reprinted at Amsterdam, in five volumes 12mo. " *La Vita della Regina Elizabetta*;" " *La Vita di Cromwell*;" " *Poema Hero-estorico, sopra miracolosa, intrapresa d'Inghilterra, del Real Principe d'Orange*." Leti, in his historical works, has much true and interesting history blended and debased with fable. He is one of those writers to whom we know not how to give credit, unless his facts verify themselves, or are supported by much better authority than his own. He, on some occasions, assumes all the dignity of conceited ignorance, and relates his fictions with all the confidence of a vain man, who thinks he cannot be contradicted. His aim, indeed, was to please rather than to instruct, and he has, with his anecdotes, frequently amused and misled his readers. Engaging talents in a faithless historian are as dangerous, in the republic of letters, as the agreeable manners of a profligate are in civil society. See more of him in Morery's Dictionary.§ *Ob.* 1701, *Æt.* 71.

* There are several other heads in this book.

† " *Spectator*," No. 632.

‡ Leti being one day at Charles the Second's levee, the king said to him : " Leti, I hear that you are writing the history of the court of England." " Sir," said he, " I have been for some time preparing materials for such a history." " Take care," said the king, " that your work give no offence." " Sir," replied Leti, " I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would scarce be able to avoid giving *some* offence." " Why then," rejoined the king, " be as wise as Solomon ; write proverbs, not histories."

§ Leti's " *Life of Sixtus V.*" in which are some memorable anecdotes relative to the reign of Elizabeth, was translated by Ellis Farnsworth, M. A. and published in folio, 1754.—In March, 1758, Leti's daughter died in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square,

SAMUEL SORBIERE, &c. *Audran sc. Romæ* ;
1667. *This has been copied.*

Samuel Joseph Sorbieri was born of obscure parents in France, where he was some time private tutor to a younger son of the Count de la Suze, and afterward an usher to a school. He was educated in the Protestant religion, but reconciled himself to that of Rome, and obtained considerable preferment in the church. He studied physic, history, and philology; was a professed admirer of Mr. Hobbes, whose "Politics" he translated. He also translated Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," and part of Camden's "Britannia," for the great "Atlas," printed in Holland. He travelled into Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, where he insinuated himself into the acquaintance of the literati, of whom Lewis XIV. styled him the Trumpeter. His Elogies of Gassendus, and De Marca, archbishop of Paris, are among the most considerable of his works, and helped to gain him the office of historiographer-royal. He was ever of a rambling disposition, and had a strong propensity to pleasure. He came into England in this reign; and it is observable that he travelled from Dover to London in a common stage-waggon. He was graciously received by the king, was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and had many civilities paid him by persons of distinction and eminence. He, in his "Voyage to England," does justice to the characters of some of our learned men; but is frequently partial, false, and injurious in his representations of persons and things. It can scarcely be supposed, that the metropolis, with all its inhabitants, nor indeed Great Britain itself, should make a very considerable figure, when seen through the medium of that vanity which was extremely natural to a French pedant, and one who was then a pensioner to the vainest prince in the world. He died the 9th of April, 1670. The author of his "Life" tells us, that finding his end approaching, he took a large dose of laudanum, on purpose to die in a state of stupefaction. Dr. Sprat has well lashed this conceited pedant with his own rod. See his spirited "Observations on Monsieur Sorbieri's Voyage into England," subjoined to that book.

in the 88th year of her age. Her will was long, and was all in her own hand-writing, which was remarkably good: it was in French: at the end of it, she says it was written with her own hand, in the 86th year of her age.

THEODORE HAAK ; *from an original picture in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford. E. Harding sc. 4to.*

Theodore Haak was born in the year 1605, at Worms, in the Palatinate ; but urged either by a thirst of knowledge, or the troubled state of affairs in his own country, he came to England when only twenty years of age, and remained a short time at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. From these he proceeded to visit the several seats of learning in other countries ; and having passed three years in travelling, he entered himself a commoner of Gloucester-hall, Oxford, in 1629, where he resided till 1632, but did not take a degree, though he was admitted into deacon's orders by Dr. John Hall, bishop of Exeter.

During the German wars, he was appointed a procurator to receive the benevolence-money raised in several diocesses in England, to be transmitted to the seat of war. He was afterward invited by the elector palatine to accept the office of his secretary, which situation he declined, as well as that of resident at London, for the city of Hamburg. But in consequence of the various opinions which were entertained on questions of religion, and of the expediency which Cromwell saw of directing the national attention to a settled form of worship, a favourable opportunity offered of displaying and employing the talents and industry of Haak.

The Assembly of Divines, which met at Westminster in 1643, having resolved that no better confession of faith could be presented to the people than that declared by the synod of Dort, known by the title of the Dutch Annotations ; an ordinance was passed March 30th, 1649, forbidding all persons, except Theodore Haak, or his assignees, to publish any translation of the said work, on penalty of 1000*l*. There is also an entry on the Journals, about the same time, " That the services of Theodore Haak in Denmark, should be taken into consideration on that day three weeks."

To the translation (which was published in two volumes fol. in 1637) an attestation was prefixed from the Assembly of Divines, commending Haak for his " faithfulness in many public employments, and his dexterity in translating many English books of practical divinity in German."—Having passed his life in pursuit of learning, and contributed by his endeavours to the edification of mankind, he died in the house of a kinsman, in an obscure alley near Fetter-lane, on Sunday, May 9, 1690 ; and was buried in a vault under the chancel of St. Andrew's church, Holborn, lamented by the most

learned and eminent men of his time. He who could number among his friends, Prince Rupert; Dr. Usher, archbishop of Armagh; Selden; Dr. Hall, bishop of Norwich; Dr. Prideaux; Dr. Walton, and Dr. Wilkins, both bishops of Chester; and William Alabaster, the celebrated Latin poet, could have been no inconsiderable man.

- **JOBUS LUDOLFUS**, serenissimorum Saxoniae Ducum Consiliarius intimus. *Bernigeroth sc. Before his "Life," in Latin, by Juncker, 1710, small 8vo.*

Job Ludolf, who was descended from a good family, at Erfurt, in Thuringia, was a privy-counsellor to Frederic, duke of Saxony, whose education he superintended. He also bore several honourable employments under the Emperor Leopold and some of the electors of the empire. He was a master of music and other elegant accomplishments, had a strong and clear head for business, and acquitted himself with uncommon address as a public minister. But his knowledge as a linguist is almost beyond credibility. He is said to have understood five-and-twenty languages,* and had undoubtedly a more exact knowledge of the Ethiopic and old Abyssinian than any learned man of his age. He was personally known to Dr. Pococke, Dr. Hyde, and Dr. Edward Bernard, with whom he contracted an acquaintance at Oxford. He also visited Mr. Boyle, Isaac Vossius, Dr. Castle, Sir William Dugdale, Sir John Chardin, and Mr. Ashmole,† in London. He was able to hold a conversation with these eminent persons in English, having been three times in this country. He came hither twice in the year 1683;

* If we may credit his biographer, he learned the Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, Armenian, and surmounted almost all the difficulties of the Arabic in one year.† That he spoke the Ethiopic with a proper accent is an acknowledged fact. It is no less certain, that the aptness and facility of his genius for this kind of learning was to the highest degree astonishing. If what is said of him be true, it gives credibility to the story of Mithridates, who must, however, be deemed his inferior as a linguist. But if he had *well* understood *five* only of these languages, he would perhaps have been unrivalled by any ancient or modern. It has, with great appearance of truth been observed, that no man was ever a *perfect* master of more than one language, which must have been that in which he has long been accustomed to write and converse.

† See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 70.

‡ "Vita Ludolphi," p. 18, 19.

once, at least, in pursuit of a scheme which he seems to have had much at heart, and which was greatly approved of by Leopold. This was to engage several of the European princes in a treaty of commerce, and a league offensive and defensive with the King of Ethiopia against the Turks, who threatened the empire ; and consequently the liberties of Europe. Charles II. received him graciously, paid attention to his proposal, and referred him to the East-India company, from whom he met with no encouragement. He died the 8th of April, 1704, in the 80th year of his age. Besides an Ethiopic Grammar and Lexicon, he published a "History of Ethiopia," which was translated by J. P. gent. and printed in folio, in 1684. See more of him in his remarkable "Life," by Christian Juncker, subjoined to which is a curious specimen of the language of the Hottentots.

ANTOINETTE BOURIGNON; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons ;"* Svo.

ANTOINETTE BOURIGNON ; *prefixed to her "Life ;"* Svo.

Antoinette Bourignon was one of those devotees who imagine themselves to be conducted by some particular inspiration. She was born at Lisle in 1616, and was very much deformed. Her father had promised her in marriage to a Frenchman ; but she determining not to marry, went away on Easter-day, 1636. Her design was to retire into some desert ; she clothed herself therefore like a hermit, and got forward as fast as she could ; but in a village of Hainault, somebody suspecting her to be a young woman, stopped her ; and it being mentioned to the archbishop of Cambray, he came to examine her, dissuaded her from a hermit's life, and obliged her to return to her father. She was soon afterward persecuted with proposals of marriage, which occasioned her to run away once more. Among other places she resorted to in her wandering, she visited Scotland in the reign of Charles II. She afterward was governess of a hospital, and there locked herself up in a cloister, having taken the order and habit of St. Augustin.—She published several books ; and died at Franeker, in the province of Frise, Oct. 30, 1680.

JAMES II.

BEGAN HIS REIGN THE 6th OF FEBRUARY, 1684-5.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

JACOBUS Secundus, &c. rex. *G. Kneller p. P. Vandrebanc sc.* 1685; *large sheet.*

JAMES II. &c. *Kneller p. R. White sc.* 1685; *sh.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. in armour; whole length; large h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. a head, h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES II. &c. *a half length by Smith, after Kneller; ships, &c.* See an account of this print in the preceding reign, Class I.

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Smith f.* 1697; *h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *Kneller p. Smith f.* 1719; *4to. mezz.*

Smith's small heads are generally copies from his large ones. Great numbers of them were sold to paint upon glass, which was formerly a practice at boarding-schools.

JAMES II. *Kneller p. Van Somer f. in armour, h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *Kneller p. Faber, junior, f. 4to. mezz.*

JAMES II. *Kneller p. Vertue sc. From an original done for Secretary Pepys.**

It is remarkable that the king was sitting for this picture when he received the news that the Prince of Orange was landed.

JAMES II. *Kneller p. Edelinck sc. 12mo.*

JAQUES II. *Kneller p. Picart sc. direx. 1724; 4to.*

JAQUES II. *Thomassin sc. 1703; copied from Edelinck.*

JACOBUS Secundus. *Largilliere p. J. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *N. de Largilliere p. Picart f. large h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *Williams f. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *J. Oliver f. large h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES II. *P. Tempest exc. h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *P. Tempest exc. mezz. 4to.*

JACOBUS II. *Edward Rixon f. large h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES II. *Becket exc. 4to. mezz.*

JAMES II. *Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

JAMES II. *Loggan sc.*

* One of the set of Kings.

JAMES II. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

JAMES II. *crowned. R. White sc.*

JAMES II. *Van Hove sc.*

JAMES II. *Vandergucht sc.*

JACOBUS II. &c. *J. Munnekuysen f. et exc.*

JAMES II. *whole length, richly dressed. Arnoult.*

JAMES II. *two prints; no name of painter or engraver.*

JAMES II. *playing on a harp like King David; small 4to. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *P. Landry del. et exc. Parisiis; coronation robes; whole length; large h. sh.*

JACOBUS II. *P. a Gunst sc. oval; foliage; large h. sh.*

JACOBUS II. *a large medallion; Thomassin sc. 1703; 4to.*

JAMES II. *sitting on his throne, Abp. Sancroft and the Lord-chancellor Jefferies standing. R. White sc. 12mo. Before Chamberlayne's "Present State of England."*

JAMES II. *on his throne; on the right and left are those that presented their addresses of thanks to him, upon his declaration for liberty of conscience. Sold by Is. Oliver, on Ludgate-hill; sh.*

There is a scarce set of historical prints, twenty in number, which exhibit the most interesting scenes of the life of James II. They were engraved by Schoonebeck (or Schoonebeek) a Dutchman.

JACOBUS II. &c. 8vo. in a sheet, with his dying words.

The history of this reign consists of little more than the weak and irregular efforts of a bigoted and tyrannical prince to introduce popery; an attempt so big with absurdity, that it did not meet with the least encouragement from the pope himself. The capacity of James was by no means equal to the subversion of those deep and solid foundations which supported the civil and religious liberties of his people. The share which he had in his father's sufferings had not sufficiently taught him, that *jealousy of the royal prerogative* is a fundamental principle in the English constitution. He was so violent and precipitate in his conduct, that he never failed to counteract his own purposes.* Every step he took to advance his power, helped greatly to destroy it; and he established the Protestant religion on a firmer basis than ever, by his wild attempts to introduce that of the church of Rome. Though he ascended the throne with almost every advantage, he could never sit easy in it: and having taught even the advocates of non-resistance to resist, he was forced to relinquish a crown which he was absolutely unfit to wear. He fled into France, where the palace of St. Germain was assigned him; but the convent of La Trappe would have been a much more suitable retreat.† He died 6 Sept. 1701. His body was deposited in the monastery of the Benedictines at Paris, his brain in the church of St. Andrew, belonging to the Scotch College, in that city, and his heart in the nunnery of Chaillot. It is well known that he supplied father Orleans with materials to write his history. See the two former reigns.

MARIA, D. G. &c. *Wissing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

MARIA, &c. *Wissing p. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

* The Duke of Buckingham gave this character of the two royal brothers, Charles and James: That the elder could see things, if he would; and the younger would see things, if he could. The preposterous conduct of King James no where appears in a stronger light than in the circumstantial account of his behaviour at Oxford, in the "Life of Anthony Wood," lately published.

† He is said to have "frequently visited the poor monks of La Trappe, who were much edified by his humble and pious deportment."‡ Several miracles were reported to have been wrought at his tomb.

‡ See Smollett's "History."

MARIA BEATRIX; mezz. *Largilliere*; *P. Picart*.

MARIA BEATRIX; crowned 23d April, 1686; mezz. *P. Tempest*.

MARIE ELEONOR D'ESTE; in "*Larrey*."

MARIA, &c. *Wissing* p. *P. Vandrebanc* sc. large sh.

MARIA BEATRIX; &c. *Kneller* p. *Smith* f. (1703); h. sh. mezz.

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *Kneller* p. *Smith* f. (1719); 4to. mezz.

MARIA, &c. *Kneller* p. *Vandrebanc* sc. large h. sh.

MARIA BEATRIX. *Largilliere* p. *Smith* f. (1686); h. sh. mezz.

MARIA, &c. *R. White* sc.

MARIA, &c. *M. Lauron* del. *R. Williams* f. whole length, h. sh.

MARY BEATRIX, &c. *Nich. Visscher* f. h. sh.

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *P. Stephani* sc. large h. sh.

This princess, who descended from the ancient house of Este, was adopted daughter of Lewis XIV. who presented her with a suitable portion upon her marriage with James, when duke of York. The graces of her person and behaviour gained her all that popularity which usually attends beauty on the most elevated station. But her haughtiness, her bigotry, and her busy and intriguing spirit, sunk her greatly in the popular esteem, after she became a queen. When she fled into France, she was kindly received by

Lewis, who treated her with a generosity that did him much honour.* She died at St. Germain's, 26 April, 1718.†

The Prince of Great Britain, an infant. *Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

The young Prince, *in the cradle; nurse rocking. B. Lens del. et f. h. sh. mezz. This was afterward inscribed "The Duke of Gloucester."*

The Prince of Wales, an infant, *sitting on a cushion. Becket exc. 4to. mezz.*

The revenge of the Earl of Southesk on King James, when duke of York, who is said to have caught a virulent distemper, which that nobleman communicated with design to his lady, was supposed to be the occasion of the death of several of the children that he had by both his queens,‡ and gave credit to the report of the prince being a supposititious child. In 1696, was published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Brief Discovery of the true Mother of the pretended Prince of Wales, &c. by William Fuller, gent. some time Page of Honour to the late Queen, in France." The author tells us, that the pretended prince was son of one Mary Gray, an Irish woman, who, in May 1688, was brought over to England, in the Monmouth yacht, by the Countess of Tyrconnel. That she was delivered of a child at St. James's, on the 10th of June following; and about the middle of July was, against her inclination, conveyed to the convent of Benedictine nuns at Paris, whence she soon after made her escape. That he was commanded by the queen to go to England, with letters to Lord Montgomery, and others, in relation to this woman; and that they were "to take care to place people on the coast of England, that might inform them when she landed;

* "Siccle de Louis XIV."

† See a remarkable anecdote concerning this princess, in the "Account of the Conduct of the Dowager-Dutchess of Marlborough," p. 116.

When Lord Stair was ambassador at Paris, he made his coach stop at the approach of Queen Mary, shewing the same respect to her as to a queen of Great Britain; she sent to thank him with this observation, that she had received less attention where she had reason to expect more.—LORD HAILES.

‡ Queen Anne's children were supposed to have died from the same cause.

and then they were positively commanded to use all endeavours to get her dispatched, to prevent whatever design she might pretend to." But being, as he informs us, soon apprehended in France, and effectually secured, he believed that she was murdered; as he could not get the least intelligence of her, though he had made the strictest inquiry. The well-known story of conveying the child to the queen's apartment, in a warming-pan, is attributed to Fuller. But it should be observed, that Mrs. Margaret Dawson, one of the gentlewomen of the queen's bed-chamber deposed, that "she saw fire carried into the queen's room, in a warming-pan, to warm the bed; after which the queen went into her bed; and that the deponent stirred not from the queen, until her majesty was delivered of a son."* Fuller, who was a great dealer in plots, and was detected in several gross falsehoods, in some of his pretended discoveries, was declared an impostor by the House of Commons.

JAMES II. his Queen, and two of their Children; *in four ovals, arms at the four corners, proof, scarce, h. sh.*

KATHARINE, queen-dowager. *Lely p. Bowles;† h. sh. mezz.*

If the original were painted when she was a dowager, it could not have been done by Sir Peter Lely, who died in 1680. Some of the portraits mentioned in the "English Connoisseur,"† and other printed lists of pictures, are attributed to Vandyck, Lely, and others, though painted long after their decease.

The Queen-dowager. *Wissing p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

* See "The several Declarations, together with the several Depositions made in Council, on Monday the 22d of October, 1688, concerning the birth of the Prince of Wales;" Lond. 8vo. See also Birch's "Life of Tillotson," second edition, p. 150; and Burnet's "History of his own Time," p. 753.

† The name of the printseller.

‡ The mistakes in this book are not owing to any want of care and industry in the ingenious compiler, but the inaccuracy of some of the owners of the pictures mentioned in the work.

The Queen-dowager. *Smith exc. 4to.*

The Queen-dowager. *E. Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

The Queen-dowager; *small oval. J. Becket.*

The Queen-dowager; *mezz. Jordan exc. 4to.*

CATHARINE, queen-dowager; *large 4to. mezz. J. Becket.*

The queen-dowager resided at Somerset-house, during this, and part of the next reign. In 1692, she returned to Portugal, and carried with her several valuable pictures belonging to the royal collection.*

The Princess of ORANGE. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

MARY, princess of Orange. *Wissing p. Vandrebanc sc. large sh. fine.* See the preceding reign, Class I.

The Princess ANNE. *Wissing p. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark. *Wissing p. Becket f. 8vo. mezz.*

The Princess ANNE. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark. *Wissing and Vander-vaart p. Smith f. (1687) whole length mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark. *Faithorne f. oval, 4to. mezz.*

* See "Anecdotes of Painting," II. p. 71.

The Prince of ORANGE, &c. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange. *Wissing p. Vandrebanc sc. large sh. companion to the princess.*

It appears from the life of *Wissing*, in Graham's "Essay towards an English school," subjoined to De Piles's "Lives of the Painters," that that artist was sent over to Holland, by King James, on purpose to draw the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Orange.

WILLIAM, prince of Orange. *B. Lens exc. in an oval of palms; h. sh. mezz.*

GULIELMUS et MARIA, Arausionensium princeps et principissa. *C. Danckers exc. large h. sh.* See the preceding reign.

GEORGE, prince of Denmark. *Wissing p. P. a Gunst sc. large h. sh.*

PRINCE GEORGE. *Wissing p. Becket f. in armour; mezz.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark. *R. White sc. sh.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark. *Loggan ad vivum del. et sc. large h. sh.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark; *oval; mezz. J. Becket exc. 4to.*

GEORGE, prince, &c. *R. White; R. Sheppard; fol.*

GEORGE, prince, &c. *oval; mezz. M. Dahl; J. Simon; fol.*

GEORGE, prince, &c. $\frac{3}{4}$, in armour; mezz. J. Simon, fol.

GEORGE, prince, &c. in a square. P. v. Somer.

GEORGE, prince, &c. in an oval; mezz. R. Williams.

GEORGE, prince, &c. in an oval of oak-leaves. Loggan ad vivum; half sheet, scarce.

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

GEORGE, lord JEFFERIES, lord high-chancellor. See Class III. and VI.

LAURENCE, earl of Rochester, &c. Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.

LAURENCE, earl of Rochester &c. Wissing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.

LAURENCE HYDE, earl of Rochester, (lord high-treasurer). Kneller p. Houbraken sc. 1741. In the collection of the (late) Earl of Burlington; Illust. Head.

LAURENCE, earl of Rochester; *in his robes; mezz. G.Kneller; J. Becket; scarce.*

LAURENCE HYDE, earl of Rochester. *Bocquet sc. In " Noble Authors," by Mr.Park; 1806.*

At Amesbury is a half length of him by Sir Peter Lely.

Created
1681.

Laurence Hyde, second son of the Lord-chancellor Clarendon, was employed in the late reign, in several important embassies and negotiations; in which he acquitted himself to the king's satisfaction. In 1679, he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, upon the resignation of the Earl of Essex. About the same time, he, with Mr. Sidney Godolphin, was admitted into the privy council; and they both shared the confidence of the Earl of Sunderland. This triumvirate had, for some time, the principal management of the king's affairs. He appeared at the head of that party, in the House of Commons, who opposed the exclusion of the Duke of York. This occasioned an address from that house to the king, to remove him from his presence and council for ever: but he was soon after created baron of Wotton Bassett, viscount Hyde, and earl of Rochester. In the last year of Charles II. he was made president of the council; and upon the accession of James, lord high-treasurer of England. Though he was one of the ecclesiastical commission, he refused to comply with the king's request of changing his religion, which occasioned the resignation of his office of treasurer, in lieu of which he had a pension assigned him of 5000*l.* a year. He had much of the elevated spirit of his father, but was greatly inferior to him in capacity. King William, who seems never to have had any cordial affection for him, declared, that the year, in which he had the management of his affairs, was the most uneasy of his whole life. Upon the change of the ministry in 1710, he succeeded Lord Somers, as president of the council. *Ob.* 2 May, 1711.*

* Laurence, earl of Rochester, and Henry, earl of Clarendon, his brother, were the undoubted editors of their father's " History of the Rebellion." This will, perhaps, sufficiently appear from the preface to that work; but it is fully confirmed in Dr. John Burton's " Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History."† The following passage, in the same tract,‡ is too much to the honour of the Earl of Rochester

† P. 18.

‡ P. 111, 112.

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Hallifax, (lord-president of the council). *J. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the possession of Sir George Savile, bart. Illust. Head.*

He is represented in the ornaments, making a tender of the crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange.

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Hallifax. *Harding sc.*

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Hallifax. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park; 1806.*

George Savile, marquis of Hallifax, who for his eminent abilities was ennobled by Charles II. was by that prince made a privy-counsellor; and afterward, lord privy-seal.* He was offered the post of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but these he declined in disgust; as Charles, towards the close of his reign, refused to perform his promise of summoning a parliament. Upon the accession of James, he was appointed president of the council; but as he could not be persuaded to give his consent to the repeal of the tests, he was told by his majesty, that "though he could never forget his past services, yet since he could not comply in that point, he was resolved to have all of a piece;" and was therefore dismissed from his public employments.† In the convention parliament, he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords; where, with his usual eloquence, he pleaded for the necessity of supplying the vacant throne with the Prince and Princess of Orange; upon whose accession, he was again made lord privy-

Created
marquis
Aug. 1682.

to pass unobserved. The author, speaking of Edward, earl of Clarendon, says, "I cannot omit this remarkable circumstance in favour of his innocency, that when the tumultuous perplexed charge of accumulated treasons was preferred against him by the commons, his son Laurence, then a member of that house, stepped forth with this brave defiance to his accusers, that if they could make out any proof of any one single article, he would, as he was authorized, join in the condemnation of his father. It appears that this challenge was not given in vain; and the general good opinion of the world ever since has vindicated the innocency of the unpopular minister, and, in a manner, reversed the effect of that arbitrary injurious sentence."

* Frequent mention is made of him, under the appellation of *lord privy seal*, in Sir John Reresby's "Memoirs."

† He was succeeded in his post of president of the council, by the Earl of Sunderland.

seal. In 1689, he quitted that office, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of the government. He was a man of unsettled principles, and of a lively imagination, which sometimes got the better of his judgment. He would never lose his jest, though it spoiled his argument in the gravest debate; nor though it brought his sincerity, or even his religion, in question. He was deservedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents; and in the famous contest about the bill of exclusion, was thought to be a match for his uncle Shaftesbury. The pieces which he has left us, shew him to have been an ingenious, if not a masterly, writer. His "Advice to a Daughter" contains more good sense, in fewer words, than is perhaps to be found in any of his contemporary authors. He, at his death, professed himself a sincere Christian, and expressed the truest concern for his mispent life. *Ob.* April, 1695.

HENRY, duke of Norfolk, &c. *Becket f. & exc. h. sh. mezz.**

Henry, duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl-marshal, and first peer of the realm, was son of Henry, duke of Norfolk, mentioned in the preceding reign. He succeeded his father in the dukedom, 1683; and dying without issue the 2d of April, 1701, was himself succeeded by Thomas Howard, his nephew, eldest son of the Lord Thomas Howard, his brother. The most remarkable circumstance in the life of this peer, is his divorce from the Lady Mary Mordaunt, his dutchess, who was afterward married to Sir John Germaine. See the "State Trials."

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury, &c. lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household, &c. *Key and white staff. Lely p.† R. White sc. h. sh. The key and staff were added to the plate in this reign.*

* I am informed, that, there is a mezzotinto print, inscribed "The Duke of Norfolk," Kneller p. R. White excudit. As he is represented with whiskers, I am inclined to think, that though it is done after a painting of Kneller, it belongs to the reign of Charles II. and is the portrait of Henry, the father of this duke.

† The original portrait was painted in the reign of Charles II.

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury, lord-chamberlain. *Lely p. Smith f. 1687; staff, &c. h. sh.*

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury, &c. *Lely p. large h. sh. mezz. richly drest.*

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury. *Faithorne sc. h. sh. scarce.*

Robert Bruce, earl of Ailesbury, was son of Thomas, earl of Elgin, in Scotland; of whom mention has been made in the former reign. He was gentleman of the bed-chamber, and one of the privy council to Charles II. On the 30th of July, 1685, he was, by James, constituted lord-chamberlain of the household, and dying the 20th of October following, he was succeeded in title and estate, by Thomas Bruce, his son and heir; and in his office of lord-chamberlain, by John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave. He was well read in English history and antiquities, on which subjects he made a curious and useful collection of manuscripts.

Created
1664.

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household, &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. staff in his right hand; h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. staff by him; h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, &c. lord-chamberlain. *J. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Earl of Mulgrave, better known by his title of Duke of Buckingham, was a man of uncommon wit and spirit, and of no less gallantry and politeness. He cultivated an early acquaintance with Dryden, and other men of genius; to whom he was indebted for a much greater share of his reputation than was derived from his personal merit. He lived in great familiarity with James II. when duke of York; and served him with the sincerest attachment, after he ascended the throne. Though he was, in some respects, a man of nice honour, he went greater lengths to serve the king

Creat 1625.
Made lord-
chamber-
lain, 20 Oct
1685.

than were consistent with that, or any other social principle. He was not only an advocate for the dispensing power, but he sat in the ecclesiastical commission; not with a view of introducing popery, as he seems to have been at least indifferent to all religions, but purely from a zeal of serving his sovereign. It must, however, be acknowledged, that he was far from being inclined to join the inquisitors of that arbitrary court in *all* their illegal proceedings. Hence it was, that his pardon was with less difficulty procured at the revolution, by the friendly mediation of Dr. Tillotson, the worthy dean of Canterbury. There are several portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne.

GEORGE (LEGGE), lord Dartmouth, master of the horse, &c. *P. Vandrebanc sc. large sh. very scarce.*

GEORGE, lord Dartmouth; *in an oval. Shipster sc. 1797.*

Created baron, 1682.

This gallant nobleman distinguished himself in several naval engagements, in the Dutch wars, in the reign of Charles II. In 1683, he was sent admiral of the English fleet to demolish Tangier;* and soon after his return, had a grant from the king of 10,000*l.* In the reign of James, he was constituted master of the horse, and a privy-counsellor; and was preferred to several other considerable employments. In 1688, he was made admiral of the fleet sent out against the Prince of Orange. In 1691, he was sent to the Tower, where he died the 25th of October, 1691, in the 44th year of his age.

HENRY ARUNDELL, third LORD ARUNDELL, of Wardour, and Count of the Sacred Roman Empire; *engraved by R. Cooper, from a miniature painting in enamel.—Private plate.*

* He demolished the fortifications, blew up the mole, and brought the garrison to England. A considerable number of new coined crown-pieces were buried in the ruins of this fortress, that posterity might be informed that it once belonged to Charles II. There is a set of views of it by Hollar, who was sent thither by Charles, on purpose to take the drawings; and he received only 100*l.* for his labour.

Henry Arundell, third lord Arundell, of Wardour, succeeded his father Thomas, the second lord, in his honours and titles, in 1643. In 1678, he was with William Herbert, earl of Powis; William Howard, viscount Stafford; William, lord Petre; and John, lord Bellasis, committed prisoner to the Tower, upon the information of the notorious Titus Oates, and other abandoned miscreants, and afterward impeached by the House of Commons, of crimes and offences without being brought to trial. He remained in confinement, with the other unjustly aspersed lords, till the year 1683, when they were admitted to bail.

On King James the Second's accession to the throne, he was sworn of his privy-council in 1685; was constituted lord-keeper of the privy-seal March 11th, 1686, and also knight of the Bath. When that king began his journey towards Salisbury, he committed the administration of affairs in his absence to the lord-chancellor, the Lords Arundell, Bellasis, Preston, and Godolphin.

At the revolution in 1688, this nobleman retired to Breamore, in Wilts, (a seat afterward belonging to Sir Edward Hulse, bart.) where the family resided after the destruction of Wardour Castle, and where he lived with great hospitality. He died, much respected, December 28th, 1694, and was buried in the family mausoleum, at Tisbury, about two miles from Wardour Castle.

GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER MORAVIÆ, comes, &c. pro regno Scotiæ prorex, &c. A. D. 1686. *Kneller p. P. Vandrebanc sc. h. sh.*

In 1686, the parliament of Scotland was summoned by the king to assemble; and they accordingly met on the 29th of April, that year. His majesty wrote a letter to them; in which he recommended his Roman Catholic subjects to their especial care. The Earl of Murray, lord high-commissioner, seconded this letter with a speech; which he concluded by these words: "By this, you will shew yourselves the best and most affectionate subjects, to the best, the most incomparable, and most heroic prince in the world." The chief power in Scotland, at this period, says Sir John Dalrymple, "was committed to Lord Murray, a weak, Chancellor

Created
earl 1562.

Perth, a timid, and the chancellor's brother, Lord Mellfort, an unpopular man, all of whom were Roman Catholics."*

JACOBUS, Comes Perthanus, &c. Magnus Scotiæ Cancellarius; *purse and mace, as lord-chancellor. Blondeau sc. h. sh.*

JAMES, earl of Perth. *Riley p. R. White sc. 1686; h. sh.*

JAMES, earl of Perth, with his titles in French. *Riley p. R. White sc.*—This is one of White's best heads.

JAMES, earl of Perth, *Æt. 34. Kneller p. White sc. h. sh.*

JAMES, earl of Perth. *Kneller; Smith.*

JAMES, earl of Perth. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. h. sh.*

Creat. earl
14 March,
1605.
Made lord-
chancellor
1684.

James Drummond, earl of Perth, lord-chancellor of Scotland, was a man of an excellent disposition, till it was warped and perverted by the violence of ambition.† The loudest, and indeed the justest, clamours were raised against his flagitious conduct; and he was in danger of being called to an account for male-administration, when he thought it prudent to turn Roman Catholic: upon which the Marquis of Hallifax observed, that *his faith had made him whole*. He followed the fortunes of King James, by whom he was created a duke, and appointed governor to his son. He died at St. Germain, in 1716.

ARCHIBALDUS, Comes Argatheliæ, &c. *J. B. de Medina p. P. Vanderbank sc. sh.*

ARCHIBALDUS, Comes Argatheliæ. *D. Loggan ad vivum sc. h. sh.*

* "Memoirs," p. 155. 2d edit.

† See Burnet, I. p. 587.

ARCHIBALD Graaf van Argyl. *Adrian Haelwegh f. h. sh.*

ARCHIBALD, earl of Argyle, (hereditary justice-general, and great hereditary master of the household). *Savage sc. In a large half-sheet, with seven other heads.*

ARCHIBALD, earl of Argyle, &c. *Harding.*

The Earl of Argyle was a man of probity and virtue, who saw, who felt, and deplored the miseries of his country; the liberties of which were openly invaded, or secretly undermined, by Lauderdale and the Duke of York. He was, during the rigorous administration of the Earl of Middleton, condemned to die, only for a just complaint of the injuries and injustice which had been done him, in a letter to Lord Duffus, his friend.* This worthy patriot, because he would not blindly concur with all the measures of the duke, and was scrupulous of taking contradictory oaths, was, after a most illegal trial, condemned, by as unjust a sentence, for treason, leasing-making, and leasing-telling. He found means to escape from prison, and rose in arms against his capital enemy, soon after his accession to the throne. This insurrection was concerted with the Duke of Monmouth, who entered upon hostilities in England about the same time. The earl was presently taken, and carried prisoner to Glasgow, and afterward to Edinburgh, where he was beheaded in pursuance of his former sentence, 30th of June, 1685. After the revolution, this sentence was, in the Claims of Rights, declared to be a reproach to the nation. See more of him in the "Biographia," article CAMPBELL.

JOHN HAMILTON, second lord Belhaven, 1679. *Birrel sc. 8vo.*

John Hamilton, of Biel, eldest son of Lord Pressmennan, was born July 5th, 1656; and married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silverton-hill, bart. grand-daughter of

* This letter addressed by the Earl of Argyle to Lord Duffus, was intercepted, and carried to the Earl of Middleton.

John, first lord Belhaven. His Lordship resigning his honours into the hands of King Charles the Second, they were, the 10th of February, 1675, settled on him for life, to descend to John Hamilton, of Biel, husband of his grand-daughter, who accordingly became second lord Belhaven, on the death of the first lord, in 1679.

His lordship soon distinguished himself by his opposition to ministers in the parliament of 1681. When the act for the test was brought in, Lord Belhaven said, that *he saw a very good act for securing our religion from one another among the subjects themselves, but he did not see an act for securing our religion against a popish or fanatical successor to the crown.* For these words he was committed prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, and the king's advocate declared, that there was matter for an accusation of treason against him; but some days afterward his lordship was, on his submission, restored to his seat in parliament.

Lord Belhaven attended the meeting of the Scottish nobility in London, Jan. 1689, where he concurred in the address to the Prince of Orange to assume the government, and to call a convention of the estates. He was present at the convention, and contributed much to the settling of the crown upon King William and Queen Mary, who constituted him one of their privy council, and a commissioner for executing the office of lord-registrar. He commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Killycrankie, July 27th, 1689, and was one of the farmers of the poll-tax, in 1693.

On the accession of Queen Anne, he was continued a privy-counsellor; but when the Pretender, assisted by the French, attempted to invade Scotland in 1708, he was taken up on suspicion of favouring the invasion, and sent prisoner to London. Thus was the kingdom insulted with the spectacle of its most distinguished patriot, led in triumph through the English capital. His high spirit burst at the disgrace; and he died of an inflammation of the brain, June 21st, 1708, immediately on his release from prison, in the 52d year of his age.

A GREAT OFFICER OF IRELAND.

TALBOT, duke of Tyrconnel; *from an original picture in the collection of Lord Beaulieu, at Ditton Park. W. N. Gardiner sc. 4to.*

RICHARD TALBOT, earl of Tyrconnel. *Jollain*
exc.

RICHARD TALBOT, earl of Tyrconnel. *N. Larmis-*
sin, 1689.

RICHARD TALBOT, earl of Tyrconnel, viceroy
in Ireland; *in armour; right hand on a truncheon;*
4to.

Richard Talbot, on King James the Second's accession to the throne, was created earl of Tyrconnel, and placed as lieutenant-general at the head of the Irish army, where his conduct was so agreeable to his sovereign, that he made him viceroy of Ireland. To this popish delegate of a popish prince, Henry, earl of Clarendon, the eldest son of the chancellor, and then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, resigned the sword of state, Feb. 11, 1686-7, amidst a general and violent agitation of the kingdom. That nobleman embarked at the port of Dublin, in order to return to England, attended by fifteen hundred Protestant families of that city; "who abandoned a country where the peace, the property, and the lives of Protestants, were exposed to the malice of the meanest and most malignant of a party, now exulting in the fulness of their triumph, with their friend and patron in supreme authority, attended by popish ministers and officers of state."

After the Prince of Orange's invasion, he at first refused all the offers that were made by that prince to induce him to submit. When King James landed in Ireland, in 1688, Tyrconnel appeared at Cork to congratulate his master, and expressed his zeal by ordering a magistrate to execution, who had declared for the Prince of Orange.—James instantly created him a duke. From the time of the battle of the Boyne, he lost the little estimation which he had enjoyed, having become as irresolute in his mind, as unwieldy in his person. He died at Limerick during the siege of that town, Aug. 5th, 1691. The vulgar Irish imputed his death to poison, administered by those who detested his measures.

The Duke of Tyrconnel married Frances, daughter of Richard Jennings, of Sundridge, in the county of Hertford, esq. widow of Sir George Hamilton, brother to the author of the "Memoirs of

Grammont." By this lady, who was elder sister to the celebrated Sarah, dutchess of Marlborough, he had no issue.

CLASS III.

P E E R S, &c.

(CHARLES), duke of Somerset. *Vandervaaert p. Smith f.* (1688); *mezz.*

The Duke of Somerset, who was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to the king, was dismissed from his office for refusing to assist at the public reception of Count D'Ada, the pope's nuncio, at Windsor.* We are told by Sir John Reresby, that the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Burlington, the Earl of Scarsdale, and some other lords, who had been active in the cause of the Prince of Orange, seemed in some measure to repent of their activity; as, "they never could have believed the prince would have contended

* There is a mezzotinto of Count, afterward Cardinal, d'Ada, of whom Dr. Mead had an original picture. Echard, in his "History of the Revolution,"† where he mentions the precipitate conduct of James, which naturally produced that great event, speaks thus of the reception of the nuncio: "While these strange proceedings were depending, the king thought fit to make a step of another kind, and give an unusual spectacle to his subjects, which was a solemn reception of an apostolical nuncio from Rome, a sight which had not been seen in England for a hundred and fifty years before. This was Signior D'Ada, domestic prelate and assistant to the pope, to complete whose character he was consecrated archbishop of Amasia, in the royal chapel at Whitehall, by three select Romish bishops. And though it was high-treason in England for any to assume the character of the pope's nuncio, that law was dispensed with at this time; and he made his public entry at Windsor, with the highest pomp and ceremony." The same author tells us, that "the Duke of Somerset, then lord of the bed-chamber in waiting, was expected to assist in the ceremony; but he told the king he could not serve him upon this occasion, being assured it was contrary to law. The king asked him if he did not know he was above the law. The other replied, if the king was, he himself was not above the law; for which he was dismissed from all employments."‡

† P. 84.

‡ Echard, ubi supra.

for the crown; but all agreed in the opinion it was to be set on the head of the princess, and so descend in a right course."* There are several other portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne.

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle, earl of Torrington, &c. chancellor of the university of Cambridge, one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and knight of the Garter. *T. Murray p. J. Becket f. large h. sh.*

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle. *Sherwin sc. sh.*

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle; *mezz. W. Richardson; 4to.*

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle; *coat of arms, &c. R. Cooper sc. 4to.*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck.

Christopher, duke of Albemarle, was a generous, indolent, good-natured man, who sunk a considerable part of the estate which his father left him, and shortened his own life, by indulging himself in his pleasures, especially those of the bottle. He was the chief promoter of Captain Phipps's† famous scheme of fishing on a Spanish wreck off Hispaniola, by which 300,000*l.* in silver were recovered from the bottom of the sea, where it had lain forty-four years. He had 90,000*l.* to his share, and the captain 20,000*l.* In 1687, a medal was struck on this occasion, of which there is a P. 151. print in Evelyn's "Numismata." The duke was the same year appointed governor of Jamaica,‡ where he died in 1688. See Class VII.

* Reresby, p. 179.

† Afterward Sir William Phipps. See his "Life by Increase Mather, among the Lives English and Foreign."

‡ Sir Hans Sloane, who attended him in the quality of his physician, with great industry and judgment collected materials for his "Natural History of Jamaica," during his residence in that island. As this curious and valuable work is become very scarce, and consequently sells at a high price, a second edition of it would be very acceptable to the world, and especially to the lovers of botany. The numerous plates of the plants, which are in general finely executed, are, I think, in the British Museum.

JACQUES SCOT, duc de Monmouth, &c. *Vander Werff p. (delin.) E. Desrochers sc. in a round; axe underneath.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth, &c. *In the same plate with the Duke of Argyle, and several others. Savage sc. large h. sh.*

In 1685 his picture was burnt by the university of Cambridge, of which learned body he was chancellor before the Duke of Albemarle. See a copy of verses on this occasion in the second volume of Dryden's "Miscellanies."

6 July,
1685.

The attempt of the Duke of Monmouth to raise himself to the throne was no less absurd than that of James to change the religion of the three kingdoms. He landed, with a few of his followers, in the West, where he was greatly beloved by the people, who regarded him as the rightful heir to the crown.* He soon found himself at the head of a numerous body of ploughmen, graziers, and mechanics; who behaved, at the battle of Sedgemore, much better than could have been expected from such a rabble of undisciplined soldiers. This was in a great measure owing to the intrepidity and conduct of the duke.† The defeat was occasioned by Lord Grey retreating with the cavalry, which were thrown into confusion by the noise of the cannon. The unhappy Monmouth was found by some country fellows, two days after, concealed in a field, under some straw, with a few pease in his pocket.‡ His head was severed from his body at the fifth stroke, by a timid and unskilful executioner, who probably sympathized with the weeping spectators. *Exec. 15 July, 1685.*

JAMES FITZ JAMES, natural son to the king, by Arabella, sister to the Lord Churchill, was created duke of Berwick, March 19, 1686-7. In the beginning of the year 1687, the Earl of Oxford was commanded by the king to exert himself in his lieute-

* He is said to have touched several of the country people for the king's evil.

† Voltaire celebrates the young pretender for being the only general who undertook to conquer a kingdom without an army: but the attempt of Monmouth is another instance of that kind, not to mention those which occur in the history of the wars between the Yorkists and Lancastrians.

‡ See Smollett's "History." This is certainly the tradition in the West: Sir John Reresby says he was taken in a wood.

nancy, in order to a repeal of the test and penal laws : upon this he very frankly told his majesty, that he could not persuade others to that from which he was in his conscience aversc. His regiment of horse was upon this declaration taken from him, and given to the Duke of Berwick.* His portrait belongs to the reign of William III. See Noble's Continuation.

CHARLES PAULET, marquis of Winchester, &c.
R. White sc. h. sh.

This nobleman, when he saw that other men of sense were at their wit's end, in the arbitrary and tyrannical reign of James, thought it prudent to assume the character of a madman, as the first Brutus did in the reign of Tarquin. He danced, hunted, or hawked, a good part of the day; went to bed before noon; and constantly sat at table all night. He went to dinner at six or seven of the evening, and his meal lasted till six or seven the next morning; during which time he eat, drank, smoked, talked, or listened to music. The company that dined with him were at liberty to rise and amuse themselves, or take a nap, whenever they were so disposed; but the dishes and bottles were all the while standing upon the table. Such a man as this was thought a very unlikely person to concern himself with politics or religion. By this conduct he was neither embroiled in public affairs, nor gave the least umbrage to the court. But he exerted himself so much in the revolution, that he was for his eminent services created duke of Bolton. He afterward raised a regiment of foot for the reduction of Ireland. *Ob.* 26 Feb. 1698-9.† 9 April, 1689.

The Marquis of WORCESTER. *R. Williams f.*
1686; *mezz.*

Charles Somerset, marquis of Worcester, was son and heir of Henry, duke of Beaufort. He married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Josiah Child, and died before his father, in 1698. His son Henry, who became duke of Beaufort upon the death of his grandfather, was a great partisan of the Tories in the reign of Anne. He went

* Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 145.

† Ibid. p. 140.

to court upon the change of the ministry in 1710, and told the queen, that "he was extremely glad that he could now salute her queen in reality."

The LORD EUSTON. *Kneller p. 1685. J. Smith f. 1689; mezz. whole length; a child* in a cap and feather, with a parrot.*

Charles, son of the first Duke of Grafton, mentioned in the preceding reign. He succeeded his father in the dukedom, and was lord-chamberlain to George I. and II. The other portraits of him belong to the reigns of Anne and George II. See Noble's Continuation.

THEOPHILUS, earl of Huntingdon, &c. 1687. *Kneller p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

The Earl of Huntingdon was chief justice in eyre of all the king's forests, &c. north of Trent; captain of the band of pensioners; colonel of a regiment of foot; and one of the privy council. He was so active in the service of James, that he, together with the Earl of Melfort, was in 1690 excepted from pardon by the act of indemnity.† He died the 30th of May, 1701, and was succeeded by his son Theophilus.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire; in "*Noble Authors*," by *Mr. Park*; 1806.

* Though the practice of painting the portraits of children has been censured as trivial, yet few subjects are more pleasing, considered merely as ornaments. Several of the children by Vandyck are among the most charming productions of his pencil. Charles I. loved to be drawn with his children about him; and it greatly heightens our idea of the domestic character of that prince.

† The pious, the benevolent, and the amiable Lady Elizabeth Hastings, who was universally esteemed, revered, and admired, and is characterized by Congreve, in the "*Tatler*,"‡ under the appellation of "*The Divine Aspasia*," was daughter of this Earl of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Lewis, knight and baronet. Her charities, private and public, which were perhaps never equalled by any of her sex, do her the highest honour. See the splendid list of them, together with a detail of her character, in Wilford's "*Memoirs*," &c. p. 779, et seq.

William Cavendish, earl of Devonshire, who had the warmest friendship for that worthy, but unhappy patriot, the Lord Russel, and whose political principles were entirely the same, could have but little inclination to serve King James. Besides, he had been fined 30,000*l*.* for striking Colonel Culpepper within the verge of the court. After he had felt the weight of the king's hand, he retired into the country in disgust; where he amused himself with rebuilding the south front of his house at Chatsworth; a piece of architecture that does great honour to his taste.† He was perhaps the only anti-courtier of prime note who escaped the lash of Dryden. Indeed the laureat well knew that he would never tamely put up an affront, though it were given him in the king's presence.‡

Created
1618.

LEWIS, earl of Feversham. *J. Riley p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mcz.*

The Earl of FEVERSHAM; *Svo.*

Lewis Duras, earl of Feversham,§ commanded that part of the king's forces which defeated the Duke of Monmouth at Sedgemore. As soon as he had gained that important victory, he hung up twenty of the enemy's prisoners without trial. His uncle, the famous Marshal Turenne, who knew and practised every part of generalship, never treated his prisoners in this manner. When the king was alarmed with the Prince of Orange's design to invade the kingdom, he made the Earl of Feversham general of the army; which he afterward took care to disband with all possible expedition, to prevent its revolting to the prince. He was for this, and some other matters laid to his charge, confined for a short time to

Created
8 April,
1676.

* Cibber, in his life, records an anecdote, that just before the revolution, James II. sent a messenger, and offered to discharge the fine of 30,000*l*. for present payment of 15,000*l*. The answer was, "My humble duty to his majesty, I rather choose to play double or quits." He won *quits*.

† There is a print of it in the "Vitruvius Britannicus."

‡ He led Col. Culpepper by the nose out of the presence chamber, and then caned him.

§ He was Marquis of Blanquefort in France, and was naturalized here, by act of parliament, 1665; and on the 19th of January, 1672, was created a baron, by the title of Lord Duras, of Holdenby. He was, in the late reign, lord-chamberlain to Queen Catharine.

Windsor Castle. He was a man of a supple and insinuating character, and paid great attendance at court in the two following reigns. As he had the principle management of the queen-dowager's affairs, after she retired to Portugal, he sometimes went by the nickname of "King-Dowager."

GEORGE (JEFFERIES), earl of Flint, viscount Weikham, baron of Weim, &c. *G. Kneller p. E. Cooper exc.* 1686; 4to. *mezz. very scarce.*

I have placed this print here, on account of Jefferies's title of *Earl of Flint*, which never occurred to me in any of our histories. It is well known that Edward of Windsor, eldest son of Edward II. was summoned by his father to parliament by the appellation of Earl of Chester and Flint; and that this title has since belonged to the Princes of Wales. I was once inclined to think that the title of Earl of Flint might be a ridiculous sarcasm on Jefferies, occasioned by his extreme hardness of heart, till a learned and curious gentleman in my neighbourhood communicated to me the dedication of the following book: "Dissertatio Lithologica. Auctore Joanne Groenevelt, Transisalano, Daventriensi, M. D. E Col. Med. Lond." Editio secunda. Londini, 1687; 8vo.

"Honoratissimo domino, D. Georgio, comiti Flintensi, vicecomiti de Weikham, baroni de Weim; supremo Angliæ cancellario, et serenissimo Jacobo Secundo, regi Angliæ, a secretioribus consiliis." See Class VI.

WRIOTHESLEY, lord RUSSEL; *a boy, whole length. Kneller pinx. J. Becket exc. mezz. very scarce.*

Wriothesley, lord Russel, was son of the unfortunate patriotic lord, by Rachel, second daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, and widow of Francis, lord Vaughan, eldest son of Richard, earl of Carbery. He, in 1693, espoused Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Howland, of Stretham, in Surrey, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Josiah Child, of Wansted, in Essex, baronet. On the 6th of September, 1700, he succeeded his grandfather, the first duke of Bedford, in that title. He was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King William, and was lord high-constable of England at the coronation of Queen Anne. He died

of the small-pox, on the 26th of May, 1711, in the 31st year of his age. His eldest son Wriothlesley was the third duke of Bedford.*

The LORD BURLEIGH, with a gun and a dog. *W. Wissing p. J. Smith f.* (1686); *whole length ; h. sh. mezz.*

The original is at Burghley-house, near Stamford.

John Cecil, lord Burghley, son and heir to John, earl of Exeter, succeeded his father in 1700. In the third volume of Prior's "Poems," 12mo. is a genuine copy of verses, addressed, "to the Countess-dowager of Devonshire, on a piece of Wissen's (Wissing's), wherein her grandsons are painted." The following lines relate to Lord Burghley:

"If in dear Burleigh's gen'rous face we see
Obliging truth, and handsome honesty ;
With all that world of charms which soon will move
Rev'rence in men, and in the fair ones love ;
His every grace, his fair descent assures
He has his mother's beauty ;—she† has your's."

See BURLEIGH, earl of Exeter, in the preceding reign, Class III. and Noble's Continuation.

HENRY BOOTH, lord De la Mer. *Kneller p.* 1685. *Smith f.* (1689) ; *h. sh. mezz.*

HENRY BOOTH, lord De la Mer, &c. *W. Richardson.*

HENRY BOOTH, lord Delamer and earl of Warrington ; *in "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park ;* 1806.

HENRY BOOTH, lord Delamer. *Harding.*

His portrait is at Dunham Massey, in Cheshire.

* Collins's "Peerage," i. 274, 275, edit. 1768.

† Anne, eldest daughter of the countess.

Created
1662.

Lord Delamer was son of the loyal Sir George Booth, who rose in arms for Charles II. a little before the restoration. He was a man of a generous and noble nature, which disdained, upon any terms, to submit to servitude; and whose passions seemed to centre in the love of civil and religious liberty. He was accused of "conspiring to raise a rebellion, and to subvert the government, in conjunction with the Duke of Monmouth, and other traitors;" for which he was tried by his peers. The Lords Howard and Grey appeared in court against him; but they said little or nothing to the matter in question. The principal evidence was one Saxton, an obscure fellow of an infamous character.* But the lords gave no credit to this evidence, and the prisoner was unanimously acquitted. The king was very desirous of his being tried before another tribunal, where even the testimony of such a wretch as Saxton would have been admitted. This nobleman had a principal hand in the revolution,† and was sent, together with the Marquis of Hallifax and the Earl of Shrewsbury, to inform King James, that the Prince of Orange desired he would quit Whitehall. Another would have delivered such a message with an air of triumph, or insult; but he did it with a "generous decency." Several of his "Speeches, his Advice to his Children," and other pieces, are in print; of which see an account, in the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors." He was created earl of Warrington, and died in 1693.

FORD, lord Grey; *from an original picture in the collection of Lord Braybrooke; in "The Royal and Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

Ford, the eldest son of Ralph, lord Grey, was a great opposer of King James II. and concerned in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, in whose army he was general of the horse; but he is accused of having treacherously deserted his post at the battle of Sedgemoor, and of running away at the first charge. He after-

* Rapin.

† We are informed by a late author, that "At Whittington, a village on the edge of Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, the Earls of Devonshire and Danby, and the Lord Delamer, privately concerted the plan of the revolution. The house in which they met is at present a farm-house; and the country people distinguish the room where they sat, by the name of the plotting-parlour."—Dr. Akenside's "Ode, addressed to the Earl of Huntingdon," p. 26.

ward compounded for his life at a very high rate, and upon inglorious conditions; for he was a witness for the conviction of others, though it is said a promise was made him, that none should die upon his evidence. He got into favour with William III. who created him earl of Tankerville, and viscount Grey, of Glendale, in 1695; and soon after he was appointed first lord commissioner of the treasury and lord privy-seal. *Ob.* 1701. He left in MSS. "The secret History of the Rye-house Plot," which was published in 1754. See "Royal and Noble Authors."

JOHN, lord CHURCHILL, who was raised from a page to the rank of a baron of England, by James II. and afterward raised himself to much greater honours than could be conferred by any titles, deserted his royal benefactor, and went over to the Prince of Orange. But this was not to be wondered at, when the king's own children forsook him. He had before rent asunder the ties of government and religion, which were stronger than those of gratitude or filial affection. There are many portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne. See Noble's Continuation.

SCOTCH PEERS.

GEORGE, marquis of Huntly (first duke of Gordon); *in a large oval; with arms. J. Sauve sculp.* "OFFEREBAT JACOBUS GORDON;" *very rare; in the collection of Alexander Sutherland, esq.*

George, the fourth marquis of Huntly, was restored to his estate, which had been forfeited during the time of the civil war, and in 1661 was, by King Charles II. created duke of Gordon. His grace, besides other employments, was governor of Edinburgh Castle, and one of the twelve knights of the most noble and ancient order of the Thistle. At the revolution, the duke held out the castle for King James; but Burnet says, "He had neither the spirit, nor the courage, which such a post required at that time." He at last thought it advisable to commit himself and the garrison to King William's discretion. His grace married the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry, duke of Norfolk. *Ob.* 1716.

PATRICK, earl of Strathmore, *Æt.* 42. *Kneller p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

Created 10 July, 1606. This nobleman, who with the consent of Charles II. changed his title from Kinghorn to Strathmore, was one of the privy council in this and the preceding reign. In 1695, he was succeeded by his son John, who was one of the privy council to Queen Anne.

KENNETH, earl of Seaforth, lord Mackenzie, and Kintail, &c. one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and knight of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle.* *R. White ad vivum del. et sc. large h. sh.†*

Created 3 Dec. 1623. The Earl of Seaforth followed King James into France, at the revolution, and afterward into Ireland. He was by that prince created a marquis; an honour never ratified in these kingdoms. He died in 1701, and was succeeded by his son William, who was very active in the rebellion in 1715. A reward of 6000*l.* was offered by proclamation for apprehending him.

JOHN, earl of Melfort. *Kneller p. Vanderbank† sc. There is a print of him by the same engraver, after the same painter, which was done when he was Laird of Lundin. Æt.* 34.

The Earl of Melfort. *Kneller p. Becket f. large 4to. mezz.*

John Drummond, earl of Melfort, was secretary of state, and privy-counsellor, in the reign of James. Soon after the accession of that prince, he, together with his brother, the Earl of Perth, and the Earl of Murray, became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. He adhered to the king in his exile, and was sent ambas-

* This order was revived by the king, in 1687.

† Mr. Pennant, at p. 141, of his "Tour in Scotland," 8vo. mentions "a portrait of the Earl of Seaforth, called from his size, Kenneth More," at Castle Braan, the seat of Lord Fortrose.

‡ He generally spelt his name Vandrebanc.

sador by him to the pope. He died abroad, in 1713, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His relict, who survived him many years, lived to near ninety. She had the privilege of a faro-table granted her by the King of France, which was thought to be worth about eight hundred pounds a year.* There were but two more privileged tables of this kind in that kingdom. There were in the possession of the late Philip Carteret Webb, esq. three volumes in folio, of the earl's letters, written during his embassy to the pope; among which are several addressed to Robert Nelson, esq. who at that time corresponded with him. These letters were bought at Paris, in 1744, of the Countess of Melfort, who married the earl's grandson, by Mr. Barbutt, late secretary of the post-office.

JOHN LOWTHER, viscount Lonsdale. *Rivers direct. From a picture at Longleat.*

Sir John Lowther, grandson and heir to Sir John Lowther (who, in 1640, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia), possessed great accomplishments, and eminently distinguished himself by his zeal for the Protestant interest at the time of the revolution. He was greatly in favour with King William and Queen Mary; who constituted him vice-chamberlain, and made him likewise lord privy-seal. He was twice one of the lords justices for the government of the kingdom, during the king's absence; and, in 1696, was advanced to the dignity of a peer, by the title of Baron Lowther, of Lowther, and Viscount Lonsdale. He died July 6th, 1700, and was buried in the church of Lowther; where a monument, descriptive of his virtues, &c. is erected to his memory.

JOHN, viscount Dundee. *R. Williams f. in armour; h. sh. mezz.*

The VISCOUNT DUNDEE. *Smith f. small; mezz.*

JOHN, viscount Dundee, *in armour; h. sh.*

JOHN, viscount Dundee; *fol. Drapentier; prefixed to his "Memoirs."*

* From the information of a lady who knew her.

VISCOUNT DUNDEE. *R. Smith. In Tom Brown's Works.*

His head is prefixed to the "Memoirs of Lord Viscount Dundee, the Highland Clans, and the Massacre of Glenco."

His portrait is at Longleat.

John Graham, who was created viscount Dundee by King James, was major-general of the Scottish army, and a privy-counsellor in the reign of Charles II. He was then employed in reducing the west of Scotland, and in forcing the dissenters to comply with the constitution of the established church, by imposing heavy taxes upon them, which was one of the methods of making proselytes in that kingdom. But he was a man of too noble a nature to execute his orders in their full rigour. At the time of the Prince of Orange's invasion, he was commanded to march with his regiment into England. He advised the king to three things. One was, to fight the prince; another, to go to him in person, and demand his business; and the third, to make his way into Scotland. James had once resolved to pursue the last advice; but that, in the fluctuating state of his mind, was soon followed by another resolution. Upon the king's departure, Dundee applied himself to the Prince of Orange, to whom he spoke with all that frankness which was natural to him; but met with a very cool reception. He afterward sat in the Scottish convention, from which he suddenly absented himself, declaring that he had discovered a plot against his own life. He soon after retired into the Highlands, with about forty horse, which he had formerly commanded, and presently assembled a numerous army. He marched to Gillicranky,* where he engaged a large body of forces commanded by General Mackay, but was mortally wounded in the engagement. The Highlanders, animated by their commander, gained a signal victory. Upon his asking how things went, he was told that all was well: "then," said he, "I am well," and presently expired. He was a man of an enterprising genius, and his conduct was equal to his courage. He had a good deal of the spirit of his uncle, the famous James Graham, marquis of Montrose. *Ob.* 27th July, 1689. See a characteristic account of him, and an excellent description of the battle of Gillicranky, in Sir John Dalrymple's "Memoirs," i. p. 342, &c. 2d edit.

* Otherwise Killikranky.

AN IRISH PEER.

ROGER PALMER, earl of Castlemain, *kissing Innocent the Eleventh's foot. Gio. Battista Lenardi del. Arnaldo Van Westerhout Fiam°. sc. fol. Frontispiece to a pompous account of his embassy, published in Italian, and afterward in English, by Michael Wright, painter, and major-domo to the earl. The prints in this book are well executed.*

The Earl of Castlemain, in open violation of the law, was sent on an extraordinary embassy to the pope, "to reconcile the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the holy see; from which they had more than an age fallen off by heresy." Innocent, who was a better politician than James, and well knew that he had undertaken what he could not possibly perform, received his ambassador with great coldness. The generality of the cardinals treated him with no less disregard, which occasioned his hastening from Rome as soon as possible, to avoid the slights and mortifications which he daily received at that court.* *Ob.* 1705. See the reign of CHARLES II.

* "Castlemain, says Dr. Welwood, had several audiences of the pope, but to little purpose; for whenever he began to talk of business, the pope was seasonably attacked with a fit of coughing, which broke off the ambassadors discourse for that time, and obliged him to retire. These audiences and fits of coughing continued from time to time, while Castlemain continued at Rome, and were the subject of diversion to all but a particular faction at that court."—Welwood's "*Memoirs*," p. 185.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

GULIELMUS SANCROFT, &c. archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. *R. White sc. 4to.*

GULIELMUS SANCROFT. *Ob. 24 Nov. 1693; Æt. 77.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *One of the seven bishops.* D. Loggan sc.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *Elder sc. 8vo.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *Vander Gucht; 8vo.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *Loggan ad vivum, 1679. The date was afterward altered to 1680, with the address of Overton.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *Sturt.*

Consec.
27 Jan.
1677.

Dr. Sancroft, who, according to Bishop Burnet, made a much more considerable figure in his college than in the chair of Canterbury, was promoted from the deanery of St. Paul's to that dignity, upon the demise of Archbishop Sheldon. He had several good,

* There are prints of the seven bishops engraved altogether by White, Vandrebanc,† Sturt, Robinson, Smith, Gribelin, and Vander Guest. The two last, with the seven candlesticks, have a reference to the Apocalypse, Ch. I. verse 20. These venerable prelates were sent to the Tower the 8th of June, 1688, for refusing to distribute the king's declaration for liberty of conscience, in their respective diocesses, in order to be read by the inferior clergy.

† Sold by Loggan. It is copied from White's print.

but seems to have had few or no amiable qualities. His piety did not sit easy on him; and his reservedness made his learning appear to be much less than it was in reality. He was slow, timid, and irresolute; though he acted with firmness in refusing to read the declaration for liberty of conscience, and to take the *new oaths* enjoined at the revolution. He was placed at the head of the church, because he was like to do no great service to it. It was reasonably supposed, that a man of so recluse and speculative a turn, was very unlikely to disturb the court in their designs upon the religious liberties of the people. His deprivation was probably a matter of no great mortification to him; as he had raised an estate in the see of Canterbury, which was more than sufficient for one of his retired disposition. Such is the character of this prelate, as drawn by a contemporary writer, who would have considerably softened the harshness of the features, if he had been more like Sancroft, who had a *generous* and *enlarged heart* to objects of *benevolence*. He was highly respected, and great deference was paid to his judgment by the prelates, his fellow-sufferers, in that difficult and dangerous conjuncture for the church which preceded the revolution: his conduct was indeed judicious and exemplary upon that trying occasion.* He gave 1000*l.* towards rebuilding the deanery house of St. Paul's, and was very assiduous in procuring the coal act for rebuilding the cathedral. He bequeathed his valuable library, which he once intended to leave to his successors in the archbishopric, to Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, where he received his education, and of which he had been master. Some of these pieces will set his character, as a writer, in a fair point of light. Such are, "Modern Policies;" but such more particularly, his "Familiar Letters to Mr. North; both before, but principally after his Deprivation, and his Retirement to the place of his Nativity in Suffolk," Lond. 1757, an octavo pamphlet. See the Index to the State Letters of Henry, earl of Cla-

* After the archbishop had left Lambeth, and retired to a private house in town, Thomas, earl of Ailesbury, went thither to make him a visit. The prelate received him at the door of his apartment, which was opened by himself. The earl, struck with this circumstance of humiliation, and the total change of the scene in which he had frequently seen him at his palace, burst into tears. As soon as he recovered the power of speech, he told him how deeply he was affected with what he saw, and of his inability to suppress his grief. "Oh, my good Lord," replied the venerable confessor, "rather rejoice with me; for now I live again." This anecdote was communicated by John Loveday, esq. who had it from the earl himself.

rendon, sub. voc. Canterbury. See more of him in Burnet's "History," i. p. 392, and in Birch's "Life of Tillotson," 2d edit. p. 147, et seq.

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, archiepiscopus Eboracensis, &c. *Æt.* 74. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

The face of this print was rubbed out, and that of Archbishop Tennison was substituted.

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, &c. *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1748.

His portrait is at Queen's College, in Oxford.

Dr. Lamplugh, who was a native of Thwing, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was some time a taberder of Queen's College, of Oxford. In 1672, he was preferred to the deanery of Rochester; and, in 1676, advanced to the bishopric of Exeter. Upon the landing of the Prince of Orange in the West, he, in a public address to the clergy and gentry of his diocess, exhorted them to adhere to King James: but, upon the approach of the Prince of Orange, he fled with precipitation from Exeter to London, and was presently after made archbishop of York. It was with great probability supposed, that the see had been kept vacant for Father Petre,* the king's confessor; and especially as "a dispensation of the Jesuits order to Father Peters to enjoy a bishopric" had, at his majesty's request, been actually granted by the pope.† This prelate, who set the crown upon the Prince of Orange's head, died May 5, 1691. Mr. Wood tells us, that *he sat several years, with due commendations*, in the see of Exeter. There is nothing extant of his writing but a Sermon on Luke ix. 55, 56; preached the 5th of Nov. 1678. The curious reader may see an anecdote of him in "Baxter's Life," fol. part iii. p. 178.

HENRY, bishop of London. *J. Riley p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *an etching (Claussin).*

* Vulgo Peters.

† Welwood, p. 186.

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *mezz.* *Hargrave; J. Simon sc.*

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *mezz.* *J. Smith; 4to.*

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1742.

Henry Compton, youngest son of Spencer, earl of Northampton, who was killed in the civil war, was educated at Queen's College, in Oxford. Having stayed about three years at the university, he made the usual tour of Europe. After the restoration, he became a cornet in the royal regiment of guards, commanded by Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford: but a military life not suiting his disposition, he entered into holy orders, and was, in a few years, advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, and afterward to that of London. He strongly expected to be promoted to the see of Canterbury; and was greatly disappointed when it was given to Dr. Sancroft, but more, when Dr. Tillotson was preferred to it. His learning was superficial, but his great diligence in discharging the duties of his function was truly exemplary. He is said to have been "an humble, modest, generous, and good-natured man; but weak, wilful, much in the power of others, and strangely wedded to a party."* He was emphatically called *The Protestant Bishop*, for the noble stand he made in defence of the rights of the church in this reign, when spirit and resolution were much more necessary than learning.† He patronised converts from popery, and was a generous friend to the French Protestants who fled thither from the persecution of Lewis XIV. He appeared in arms at Nottingham, a little before the revolution, and declared his readiness to fight for the Prince of Orange. He was a true son and brave champion of the church, and a most munificent benefactor to it. Whatever imperfections

Translated
from Ox-
ford, 18 Dec.
1675.

* See Birch's "Life of Tillotson," second edit. p. 185.

† The following is a remarkable instance of his spirit. King James discoursing with him on some tender point, was so little pleased with his answers, that he told him, "He talked more like a colonel than a bishop." To which he replied, "that his majesty did him honour in taking notice of his having formerly drawn his sword in defence of the constitution; and that he should do the same again, if he lived to see it necessary." Accordingly, when matters were coming to extremity, he carried off the Princess Anne to Nottingham, and marched into that town at the head of a fine troop of gentlemen and their attendants, who had formed a guard for her highness.

there might be in his character, he was allowed to be much a gentleman, and no less a Christian. *Ob.* July 7, 1713, *Æt.* 81.

NATHANAEL CREW, *Dunelmensis episcopus, &c. Kneller p. Loggan sc. large h. sh. Another by Francis Place; large h. sh. mezz. There is also a mezzotinto of him without the engraver's name.*

NATHANIEL CREW; *4to. Dorrell sc.*

Translated
from Ox-
ford, 22
Oct. 1674.

Dr. Nathaniel Crew, bishop of Durham, was considerable for his birth,* and more considerable for his preferments; but vain† and ambitious, unsteady and insincere. He was of all the prelates the most compliant with the king's measures, and was justly esteemed the *grand inquisitor* of the ecclesiastical commission. He expressed great satisfaction upon his admission into this court, that his name would be recorded in history;‡ and so indeed it will to his dishonour, even as long as his munificence to the university of Oxford is commemorated. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable; but his charity was sometimes observed to be too ostentatious. He offered to resign his bishopric to Dr. Burnet, and trust to his generosity for the payment of 1000*l.* a year out of it: but he was of too scrupulous a conscience to accept it upon any such terms. Dr. Crew was excepted by the act of indemnity; but found means by his submission, by the mediation of Dr. Tillotson, and by parting with some of the appendages of his bishopric, to procure his pardon. He died 18 Sept.§ 1721, aged eighty-eight, having been upwards of fifty years a bishop.

In 1690.

PETER MEWS, bishop of Winchester, who had borne arms for Charles I. in the civil war, acted once more in a military character against the rebels in the West, under the command of the Duke of Monmouth. After the Prince and Princess of Denmark had de-

* He was fifth son of John, lord Crew, of Stene, in Northamptonshire; and, upon the death of his elder brother in 1691, he became Baron Crew.

† He gave Dr. Mangey, a prebend of Durham, for a flattering dedication prefixed to a *Sermon*, which, as Dr. Richard Grey, then his domestic chaplain, assured Mr. George Ashby he never read. He was fully satisfied with the dedication.

‡ Burnet, i. p. 676.

§ "Biographia:" according to Dr. Birch, in his "Life of Tillotson," 12 Sept.

served the king, and he was in the utmost perplexity and distress, not being able to distinguish his friends from his foes, he was inclined to put himself into the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury, or the bishop of Winchester. He accordingly sent a certain lady, in whom he could confide, to these prelates, to know *if they would receive and secure him*; but they neither accepted nor rejected the motion.* See the reign of CHARLES II.

THOMAS BARLOW, S. T. D. episcopus Lincolnien-
ensis. *Henne p. R. White sc. Before his "Cases of
Conscience," 8vo.*

"Herculeas ultra quem jactat rauca columnas
Fama, (nec officio par tamen illa suo);
En tibi Barloun potuit quà sculptor, at ipsa,
Arte licet claram, vincit ut umbra manum!
Ora venusta vides; at nobilis atria mentis,
Quod nitet interius, nulla tabella dabit."

THO. TULLIE, D. D.

THOMAS BARLOW, &c. in the "*Oxford Almanack*,"
1762.

His portrait is in the Bodleian Library, of which he was chief librarian, and at Queen's College, in Oxford, of which he was provost. The above print is not like these portraits: that by Loggan has a nearer resemblance of him.

This learned prelate, whom nature designed for a scholar, and who acted in conformity with the bent of nature, was perhaps as great a master of the learned languages, and of the works of the celebrated authors who have written in these languages, as any man of his age.† The greatest part of his writings, of which Mr. Wood has given us a catalogue, are against popery; and his conduct, for some time, like that of other Calvinists, appeared to be in direct opposition to the church of Rome. But after James ascended the

Consec.
27 June,
1675.

* See Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 178.

† The Earl of Anglesey, in his "Memoirs," p. 20, saith, "I never think of this bishop, and his incomparable knowledge both in theology and church history, and in the ecclesiastical law, without applying to him in my thoughts the character that Cicero gave Crassus; viz. 'Non unus e multis, sed unus inter omnes, prope singularis.'"

throne, he seemed to approach much nearer to popery than he ever did before. He sent the king an address of thanks for his *declaration for liberty of conscience*; and is said to have written *reasons for reading that declaration*. His compliances were much the same after the revolution. His moderation, to call it by the softest name, was very great; indeed so great as to bring the firmness of his character in question. But casuistry, which was his most distinguished talent,* not only reconciles *seeming* contradictions, but has also been known to admit contradictions themselves. He was, abstracted from this laxity of principles, a very great and worthy man.† *Ob.* 8 Oct. 1691.

WILLIAM LLOYD, &c. *one of the seven bishops.*

WILIELMUS LLOYD, episcopus Asaphensis. *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

Consec.
3 Oct.
1680.

William Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph,‡ was son of Richard Lloyd, vicar of Sunning, and rector of Tilehurst, in Berkshire. He was master of as much, and as well digested knowledge, as any clergyman of his time. Whatever he knew, he generally knew better than other men; and was better able to display it to advantage. He was never desultory in his studies, but always mastered one branch of science before he applied himself to another. His memory was prompt, his imagination was lively, and his judgment exact. He seemed to be as great a proficient in philology, history, philosophy, and divinity, as if each of these had been the sole object of his application. He was a principal reformer of the language and method of sermons; and was an admirable master of the historic style. It is much to be regretted, that so excellent a pen should have been chiefly employed in subjects of controversy, the most perishable

* So John Dunton informs us, in his "Own Life," p. 224.

† Circumstances, in themselves trivial, become interesting when they are a part of the personal history of men of eminence. I shall therefore be excused when I mention his *smoking tobacco*, in which he was almost as regular as in his meals. He had a very high opinion of its virtues, as had also Dr. Barrow, Dr. Aldrich, and other celebrated persons who flourished about this time, and gave much into that practice.

‡ There were two bishops, of both names, contemporary with this prelate; one was successively bishop of Landaff, Peterborough, and Norwich; and the other of Killala and Achonry, in Ireland.

of all writings. He supplied a great part of the materials for Dr. Burnet's "History of the Reformation," and had a great hand in polishing that excellent work. His "Chronologia Universalis," in folio, which was the most laborious of all his performances, was partly printed, but never published.* It hath already been remarked, that his Index to Bishop Wilkins's "Real Character" is a masterpiece in its kind. It should also be observed, that his various studies never broke in upon his parochial or episcopal duties, in which he was remarkably conscientious and exemplary. His prophecies, which were but his dotages, have been the subject of much ridicule. There are several portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne. He was then bishop of Worcester. *Ob.* 30 Aug. 1717.

FRANCIS TURNER, bishop of Ely; *one of the seven bishops before described.*

Francis Turner, was son of Dr. Thomas Turner, dean of Canterbury, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Windebank, principal secretary of state to Charles I. He received his education at New College, in Oxford, was some time chaplain to the king, when duke of York, and a residentiary of St. Paul's. In 1670, he was preferred to the mastership of St. John's College, in Cambridge; in which preferment he succeeded Dr. Peter Gunning, and was himself succeeded by Dr. Humfrey Gower. He was afterward preferred to the deanery of Windsor, which he held together with the bishopric of Rochester. He was deprived for not taking the new oaths, 1 Feb. 1689-90. The next year he was accused of being a conspirator in a plot of nonjurors for restoring King James, for which some of that party were imprisoned; but he thought it prudent to abscond. A proclamation was soon after issued for apprehending him, Graham, and Penn, as traitors.—Dr. Turner, who was an affected writer, was author of "Animadversions on a

Consec.
11 Nov.
1683.
Translat.
from Ro-
chester,
Aug. 1684.

* I shall mention it here, as a fact scarce known, that he was concerned in the magnificent work called by the name of "Pitt's Atlas;" which, according to the proposals, was to be printed in eleven volumes in folio, at forty shillings a volume to the subscribers. I think only four were printed. This laborious and expensive work not meeting with encouragement, was the ruin of Moses Pitt, the printer and bookseller, who was before one of the most thriving and intelligent persons of his profession in London.

Pamphlet, entitled, *The Naked Truth* ;” of several sermons ; and “ *Letters to the Clergy of the Diocess of Ely.*” But the most remarkable of his pieces is his “ *Vindication of the late Archbishop Sancroft and his Brethren, the rest of the deprived Bishops, from the Reflections of Mr. Marshall, in his Defence of our Constitution.*” He maintained the strictest intimacy with the following pious person, who was his school-fellow.

THOMAS KENN, bishop of Bath and Wells ; *one of the seven bishops.*

There is a portrait of him at Longleat, but unlike his head in any of the plates of the seven bishops. The prints engraved by Vertue are not so just a resemblance of him as they ought to be.

THOMAS KENN, &c. *Dundas.*

THOMAS KENN, &c. *Æt. 73. T. Scheffer ; G. Vertue. Prefixed to his “ Life,” by Hawkins, 1713 ; 8vo.*

THOMAS KENN, &c. *G. Vertue. Prefixed to his “ Works,” 1721 ; 8vo.*

THOMAS KENN, &c. *12mo.*

Consec.
25 Jan.
1684.

Thomas Kenn, a man respected in the court of Charles II. for his unaffected piety, was sometime chaplain to that prince, as he had been before to the Princess of Orange.* The openness of his countenance corresponded with the simplicity of his character. His sermons and his other writings had a good effect, as they were well known to be the genuine effusions of his heart. Almost all

* While he was chaplain in the Prince of Orange’s court, he obliged one of his highness’s favourites to perform his contract, by marrying a young lady of the princess’s train, whom he had seduced by means of that contract. This gave great offence to the prince. But Charles II. was not offended at his religious intrepidity, in peremptorily refusing to admit Nell Gwynn into his lodgings, when the court was at Winchester : on the contrary, he soon after made him a bishop. The king’s good sense told him, though the Prince of Orange’s did not, that if a man is *really a Christian*, his conduct ought to be uniformly consistent with that character ; and that principles of conscience are of too stubborn a nature to yield, even in courts, to modes of complaisance.

his works have a tendency to promote practical religion. He lived, after his deprivation, with Lord Weymouth, at Longleat; where he spent the greatest part of his time in retirement, which he well knew how to enjoy. When he was afflicted with the colic, to which he was very subject, he frequently amused himself with writing verses. Hence some of his pious poems are entitled "Anodynes, or the Alleviation of Pain." There is a prosaic flatness in his heroic poem called "Edmund;" but some of his Hymns, and other compositions, have more of the spirit of poetry, and give us an idea of that devotion which animated the author. *Ob.* 19 March, 1710-11.

Suspended
1 Feb.
1689-90.

JOHANNES LAKE, Cicestrensis episcopus. *Loggan sc.* 1688.

JOHN LAKE, bishop of Chichester; *one of the seven bishops.*

JOHN LAKE, &c. *Sturt.*

JOHN LAKE; *a circle. Overton.*

Dr. John Lake, who for several years bore arms for Charles I. in the civil war, was educated at St. John's College, in Cambridge.* He rose, by the usual gradations, to the bishopric of Man; to which he was nominated by William, earl of Derby, in 1682, and consecrated in December, the same year. He had not sat two years in this see, before he was removed to that of Bristol, whence he was translated to Chichester. Though he was imprisoned with the other bishops, for refusing to cause the declaration for liberty of conscience to be read in his diocess, he is said to have entertained very high notions of regal power; and to have "declared upon his death-bed, that he had been educated in, and also taught others, the great doctrine of passive obedience; which he looked upon as the distinguishing character of the church of England; and that he would not have taken *the oath*, though the penalty had been loss or life." Upon this declaration, a person of quality in the North, published "A Letter concerning Bishop Lake's Declaration of his dying in the Doctrine of passive Obedience." *Ob.* 30 August, 1689.

Tr. to Bristol, 12 Aug. 1684.
Tr. from Bristol, Oct. 1685.
Suspended, 1689.

* His portrait is at that college.

THOMAS SPRAT, episcopus Roffensis, &c. *Loggan sc. large h. sh. Another, a small oval, without the engraver's name.*

THOMAS SPRAT, &c. in the "*Oxford Almanack*," 1738.

Consec.
2 Nov.
1684.

Thomas Sprat, bishop of Rochester, was a man of wit, and a polite scholar; and one of the most generally admired of our English writers. It appears from his writings, as well as his conduct, that his principles were far from being stubborn. He has represented Cromwell as a finished hero,* and Charles I. as a glorified saint.† He sat in the ecclesiastical commission, and was by no means averse from the revolution. His "*Account of the Rye House Plot*" is little better than a romance; but his "*History of the Royal Society*," his Charge to his Clergy, his Sermons, and his Account of Cowley, are excellent performances. His style in general, which has been greatly applauded, has neither the classic simplicity of Hobbes, nor the grace of Sir William Temple. His poetry is unequal, and sometimes inharmonious. He has, however, been justly ranked with the best writers in the reign of Charles the Second. See the article of SORBIERE in the Appendix to that reign.

THOMAS WHITE, bishop of Peterborough; *one of the seven bishops, engraved in one plate. Vander Banc. Sold by Loggan.*

THOMAS WHITE, &c. *J. Drapentier; la. fol.*

THOMAS WHITE. *J. Gole.*

THOMAS WHITE; *with the candlestick. S. Gribelin; la. 4to.*

The first impression was published by P. Vansomer, with English and French quotations from the Revela-

* See his pindaric Ode to the memory of Oliver Cromwell.

† See his Sermon on the 30th of Jan. where he styles him "a godlike man."

tions: these were erased, and the address of Jeffrey and Herbert put at the bottom.

THOMAS WHITE; *with Dutch verses. Mortier; A. Haelweg.*

THOMAS WHITE; *mezz. J. Oliver.*

THOMAS WHITE, &c. *mezz. Robinson.*

THOMAS WHITE, &c. *with the candlestick; mezz. J. Smith; 1688.*

THOMAS WHITE, &c. *J. Sturt; fol.*

THOMAS WHITE. *R. White; 1688; la. fol.*

THOMAS WHITE, &c. *small fol. R. White. Prefixed to their "Trial."*

Thomas White, bishop of Peterborough, was, together with Nathaniel Crew, bishop of Durham, and Thomas Sprat, bishop of Rochester, appointed to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the diocese of London, upon the suspension of Dr. Henry Compton. He was one of the seven bishops who were tried at the King's Bench, for petitioning the king against distributing and reading his declaration for liberty of conscience. He was deprived for refusing the oaths, in the next reign.

Consec.
25 Oct.
1685.

Deprived,
1 Feb.
1689-90.

JONATHAN TRELAWNEY, bishop of Bristol;
one of the seven bishops.

JONATHAN TRELAWNEY, &c. *4to.*

His portrait is at Christ Church, in Oxford, where he received his education.

Jonathan Trelawney was a younger son of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, of Pelynt, in Cornwall. But his elder brother dying in 1680, he inherited the title of baronet. He was a man of polite manners, competent learning, and uncommon knowledge of the world. He was a true son and friend of the church; and exerted

Consec.
8 Nov.
1685.

himself with courage and alacrity, with magnanimity and address, in defence of her just rights and privileges. He was friendly and open, generous and charitable; was a good companion, and a good man. He was successively bishop of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester. He had as much personal intrepidity as his predecessor in the last of these sees,* and was, in all other respects, much his superior. The masterly dedication before Dr. Atterbury's Sermons, is addressed to this prelate. The reader may see it in some traits of his character, without the exaggerations which are too often found in compositions of this kind; and which bring the sincerity of authors in question, before we have read the first page of their works. *Ob.* 19 July, 1721.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, episcopus Cestriensis.
Soest p. J. Becket f. large h. sh. mezz.

Consec.
 17 Oct.
 1686.

Thomas Cartwright, who had been a forward and confident preacher at the time of the Interregnum, and proceeded in exact conformity with the powers then in being, struck in with the royal party at the restoration, and was no less forward upon all occasions to express his loyalty. He was made one of the king's chaplains; was successively a prebendary of St. Paul's and of Durham, and had a hard struggle with Dr. Womack, for the bishopric of St. David's. In the reign of James, he enlisted himself on the side of the prerogative,† and was made bishop of Chester for boldly asserting in one of his sermons, that the king's promises to his parliament were not binding. It is probable, that on such slavish terms he might have been made archbishop of Canterbury, if that prince had continued on the throne. He sat in the *ecclesiastical commission*, and was one of the judges sent by the king to intimidate

* Bishop Mews.

† Dr. Welwood tells us,‡ that "Charles II. was the first king of England that ever aimed at any thing like a dispensing power." But it is certain that Sir Edward Coke allowed that there is a dispensing power in the crown. Perhaps he durst not have asserted the contrary in the reign of a prince so jealous of his prerogative as James I. was. But, be that as it may, the constitution was visibly changed on the side of liberty, since that period. See Hume's "History," under the reign of James II.

the fellows of Magdalen College, in Oxford, in the affair of Dr. Parker, whom they had refused to elect their president, according to the royal mandate. Upon the revolution, he fled into France, where he officiated as minister to the Protestant part of the king's household. Upon the death of Seth Ward, he became titular bishop of Salisbury. James, who looked upon him as neither Protestant nor Papist, had little or no esteem for him. He died of the flux in Ireland, whither he had followed the royal adventurer, the 15th of April, 1689. His "Speech spoken to the Society of Magdalen College," and several of his sermons, are in print. He is misrepresented in Richardson's "Godwin," as having publicly professed the faith of the church of Rome. See the contrary, in "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 830.

IRISH PRELATES.

MICHAEL BOYLE, &c. Armachanus archiepiscopus, &c. *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

"MICHAEL BOYLE, archbishop of Armagh, primate, and metropolitan of all Ireland, lord high-chancellor for twenty years, and several times one of the lord-justices of the said kingdom. *Ob.* 1702, *Æt.* 93." *Zoust p. R. Purcelle f. h. sh. mezz.*

MICHAEL BOYLE, &c. *oval; mezz. without the engraver's name.*

Michael Boyle was son of Richard Boyle, a cousin-german of the great Earl of Cork,* and some time archbishop of Tuam. He received part of his education at Christ Church, in Oxford, whence he removed to Dublin, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity. In January, 1660, he was preferred to the bishopric of Cloyne, Cork, and Ross. In 1663, he was advanced to that of Dublin, and in 1678, was translated to Armagh. He was lord-almoner, and one of the privy council, in this, and the preceding reign. He expended a large sum in repairing and adorning the

Translated
from Dub-
lin, 1678,

* See his genealogy, in Birch's "Life of R. Boyle," paragraph 2d.

archbishop's palace at Dublin, and gave 200*l.* towards erecting the front gate of Trinity College, near that city. Murrough, his son, who was created viscount Blessington by Charles II. was one of the privy council in this reign, and in the reigns of Anne and George I.

NARCISSUS MARSH, bishop of Ferns, 1682; Cashel, 1690; Dublin, 1694; Armagh, 1701: *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1738, 1748.

Narcissus Marsh was born at Hunnington, in Wiltshire, in 1638. He was made principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, 1673, but removed to the provostship of Dublin College, and promoted to the bishopric of Ferns, and successively to Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh. He was learned and accomplished; built a noble library, and furnished it with valuable books, and settled a provision for two librarians. He repaired, at his own expense, several decayed churches; presented a great number of oriental MSS. to the Bodleian Library, and performed other munificent acts. *Ob.* 1713.

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, episcopus Derensis. *Before his Works, fol.*

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, &c. *R. White sc. Before his "Exposition of the Ten Commandments;" 4to.*

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, &c. *Sturt sc. 8vo. Before his Sermons.*

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

Ezekiel Hopkins, who was son of an obscure clergyman in Devonshire, was some time a chorister of Magdalen College, in Oxford, and usher of the adjoining school. He was, in the early part of his life, inclined to the Presbyterians, among whom he was extolled as an excellent preacher; a character which he well deserved, and in which he had very few equals. John, lord Roberts, happening to hear him preach, was so taken with his discourse, his person and his manner, that he retained him as his chaplain, when he was sent in quality of lord-lieutenant into Ireland; and pre-

ferred him to the deanery of Raphoe. When that nobleman was recalled, he so strongly recommended Mr. Hopkins to Lord Berkeley, his successor, that he was soon preferred to the bishopric of Raphoe, whence he was translated to Derry. During the war under the Earl of Tyrconnel, at the revolution, he withdrew into England, and was chosen minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London; where he died on the 19th of June, 1690, and lies buried in that church. His "Sermons," his "Exposition of the Ten Commandments," and that on the "Lord's Prayer," were in good esteem. His works were printed together, in 1710, fol. He was father of Mr. Charles Hopkins, several of whose poetical pieces are in Dryden's "Miscellanies." See more of him, in Prince's "Worthies of Devon."

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, &c.

JOHN TILLOTSON, dean of Canterbury,* who had distinguished himself by his polemical writings in the late reign, helped to carry on the war against popery in the present. The greatest divines that ever appeared in controversy were formed about this period. Such were Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Sherlock, and Wake. These were more than sufficient for a whole army of Jesuits; but the king thought that a well-appointed army of soldiers, and a vigorous exertion of his prerogative, was a surer and a more expeditious method of opposing the enemies of his religion. He, in a letter addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury, enjoined the clergy to preach a good life, and never to meddle with controversy in their sermons. At this time, popish books were publicly sold, and much holy trumpery was imported from Italy. See the reign of Charles II. Almost all the portraits of him belong to that of William III.

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, S. T. P. decanus Wintoniensis. *Kneller p. Loggan sc. large h. sh.*

* There is a good picture of him, by Mrs. Beale, among the portraits of the deans, at the Deanery House, at Canterbury, where there is a series of these dignitaries, from Dr. Nicholas Wotton, the first dean, to the present time, Dr. George Eglington only excepted.

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, &c. *Kneller p. White sc. large h. sh. Idem: White sc. 8vo.*

Installed
9 Oct.

Richard Meggot, who received his education at Queen's College, in Cambridge, was some time canon of Windsor, rector of St. Olave's, in Southwark, and vicar of Twickenham, in Middlesex. In 1679, he was preferred to the deanery of Winchester, in which he succeeded William Clark. He died Dec. 7, 1692, and was buried at Windsor. Ten of his sermons were published in 8vo. 1696. Several others are mentioned in Letsome's "Historical Register."

SYMON PATRICK, decanus Petroburgensis.* *R. White sc. Before his "Paraphrase on the book of Job." 1685; 8vo.*

Installed
1 Aug.
1679.

Dr. Patrick, who was a consummate master of the popish controversy, and had distinguished himself by his writings and his discreet zeal against the church of Rome, was sent for by the king, who did his utmost to mollify him, and prevail with him to lay down his pen. But he told his majesty, with a resolution that never failed him when he thought his duty was concerned, "that he could not give up a religion so well proved as that of the Protestants." He and Dr. William Jane had afterward a conference in the king's presence with Giffard, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and Mr. Tilden, who went by the name of Dr. Godden. The subject of this dispute was, "The rule of faith, and the proper judge of controversy." The popish doctors were pursued through all the intricacies of sophistry, and so closely pressed by their antagonists, that they were fairly put to silence. The king left them very abruptly, and was heard to say, that "he never saw a bad cause so well, nor a good one so ill maintained."

Dr. WILLIAM SHERLOCK, who was justly esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of the London clergy at this time, is supposed to have written more pieces against popery than any of his contemporaries. His adversary, Dr. South, who afterward engaged with him in a very warm dispute concerning the Trinity, was forced, in an indirect manner, to acknowledge his merit in the

* He was afterward bishop of Chichester, whence he was translated to Ely.

popish controversy, though he would allow it in nothing else.* He was a more vehement writer than Dr. Patrick. See Noble's Continuation.

JOHN HOUGH,† afterward bishop of Worcester. His portrait belongs to several of the succeeding reigns.

I shall only observe here, that one Farmer, a man of little note, and less honesty, but a new convert to popery, was, by the king, proposed as president of Magdalen College, in Oxford; and that the fellows of that society, in direct opposition to the *royal mandate*, which was never before heard of in any election, chose Mr. Hough; who asserted his own right, and that of the university, with a firmness and spirit conformable to that dignity of character which he sustained through the whole course of his life. He was removed by the ecclesiastical commissioners, 22d June, 1687, the day on which he was admitted to his doctor's degree, to make room for Dr. Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford. See Noble's Continuation, vol. III.

GILBERTUS BURNET, S. T. P. *Æt.* 44, 1687.
R. White sc. h. sh.

Gilbert Burnet, some time chaplain to Charles II. incurred the resentment of the court, in the latter end of that prince's reign, by the openness of his conduct in regard to popery. This resentment was much increased by a sermon preached at the Rolls chapel, 5th Nov. 1684, on Psalm xxii. 21, "Save me from the lion's mouth; thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns." The text was thought to be a bold allusion to the supporters of the royal arms, though the conceit, as he tells us, was never intended. The sermon was also thought to be in as bold a strain; and especially where he mentioned the famous wish of James I. against any of his posterity that should endeavour to introduce the Roman Catholic religion. Upon the accession of James II. he very prudently left the kingdom, and travelled over Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. He returned to England with the Prince of

* His words are, "This character I shall give of him, as a writer, that there is hardly any one subject which he has wrote upon (that of popery only excepted), but he has wrote for and against it too."—South's "Animadversions," &c. p. 18.

† Pronounced Huff.

Orange, and had no inconsiderable share in the revolution. See Noble's Continuation.

THOMAS BURNET, doctor of laws, the celebrated theorist, resolutely opposed an illegal attempt of James II. to impose one Andrew Popham, a Papist, as a pensioner upon the Charter-house, of which he was master. His portraits belong to the next reign.* See Noble's Continuation.

The Reverend SIR GEORGE WHELER, *knt.* of Charing, in Kent. *Engraved by William Bromley, from a painting in the possession of Granville Hastings Wheeler, esq. In Surtee's "History of Durham," folio.*

Sir George Wheeler was descended from an ancient family, who had been possessed of property in the counties of Kent and Middlesex; his father, Col. Charles Wheeler, of the guards, suffered for his loyalty to King Charles I. and Sir George was born whilst his parents were, on that account, in exile at Breda, in Holland. In 1667 he became a member of Lincoln College, in Oxford, but before he had taken a degree, he went abroad with Dr. James Spon, of Lyons, and, embarking at Venice, sailed to Constantinople, and travelled through Lesser Asia and Greece. On his return he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1683, the degree of A. M. from the university of Oxford; he published an account of his travels, and of several antiquities in Greece and Asia Minor, in 1682, and presented several pieces of antiquity which he had collected to the university; his valuable casket of Greek medals he afterward gave by will to the Dean and Chapter Library of Durham. About 1683, Sir George entered into holy orders, contrary to the wishes of several powerful friends, who would willingly have supported his interest at court. In 1684,

* In a tract, written by Dr. Thomas Comber, entitled "Frequent and fervent Prayer, according to Scripture and primitive Usage, as it is now practised by the pious Members of the Church of England," 1687, the author at p. 21, informs us, that the prayers of the church were "better frequented than ever;" and that the dissenters went to their places of worship with "diligence and zeal." This account of the state of religion is confirmed by Bishop Atterbury, in one of his Sermons, vol. i. p. 260, &c.

he was collated by Bishop Crewe to the second stall in Durham Cathedral; and in 1708, being then vicar of Basingstoke, in Hants, was promoted by the same patron to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring. An unworthy person, of Sir George's own numerous family, endeavoured to bring his venerable kinsman into disgrace and danger for some unguarded expressions of attachment to the unfortunate house of Stuart. But, whatever might be Sir George's feelings of compassion for the banished descendants of a prince, for whom his ancestors had fought and suffered, his sincere attachment to the church of England preserved him steady in his allegiance to that establishment, under which religious liberty had found shelter from the attacks of arbitrary power, and "the integrity of his heart and the innocence of his hands" defied suspicion.

Sir George Wheler died at Durham, Jan. 18, 1723, and was buried in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his only surviving son Granville Wheler.

JEREMIAH WHITE, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell; *small quarto*.

JEREMIAH WHITE; *copy from the above*. *R. Grave sc. Svo.*

Jeremiah White received a liberal education, and was brought up at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which house he became fellow. In the troublesome times of the war, Mr. White's politics led him to join the prevailing powers, and in time procured him to be made preacher to the council of state, and domestic chaplain to his highness, Oliver, lord-protector. He was a very sprightly and facetious man, despised the cant and hypocrisy of the puritanical party of his time, and was considered one of the chief wits of the Protector's court.—Possessing all the advantages of youth, and a fine person, he had the ambition to aspire to the hand of Cromwell's youngest daughter, the Lady Frances. The young lady appears by no means to have discouraged his addresses, but, in so religious a court, this gallantry could not be carried on without being taken notice of. The Protector was informed of it; and, having no inclination for such an alliance, was so much concerned,

that he ordered the person who told him to keep a strict look-out, promising, if he could give him any substantial proofs, he should be well rewarded, and White severely punished. The spy followed his business so close, that in a little time he dogged Jerry White (as he was generally called) to the lady's chamber, and ran immediately to the Protector, to acquaint him that they were together. Oliver, in a rage, hastened to the chamber, and going hastily in, found Jerry on his knees, either kissing his daughter's hand, or having just kissed it. Cromwell, in a fury, asked what was the meaning of that posture before his daughter Frances? White, with a great deal of presence of mind, said, "May it please your highness, I have a long time courted that young gentlewoman there, my lady's woman, and cannot prevail; I was, therefore, humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for me." Oliver, turning to the young woman, cried, "What's the meaning of this, hussy? Why do you refuse the honour Mr. White would do you? He is my friend, and I expect you would treat him as such." My lady's woman, who desired nothing better, with a very low courtesy, replied, "If Mr. White intends me that honour, I shall not be against him." "Sayest thou so my lass," cried Cromwell, "call Goodwyn,—this business shall be done presently, before I go out of the room."—Mr. White had gone too far to recede from his proposal; his brother parson came, and Jerry and my lady's woman were married in the presence of the Protector, who gave the bride 500*l.* to her portion, to the secret disappointment and indignation of the enraged dupe of his own making, but entire gratification and satisfaction of the fair Abigail, the moment they were made one flesh, who, by this unexpected good fortune, obtained a husband much above her most sanguine hope or expectation.

The restoration deprived White of all hope of preferment, if he refused to take the oaths, and offered him but faint prospects if he did; he, therefore, prudently chose to remain quiescent, for he was too pleasant a man to take up his abode in a prison, for preaching in a conventicle.—His wit and cheerfulness gained him many friends, but he would have found himself more at home in the palace of Charles II. than in that of Oliver. He survived not only the restoration and revolution, but the union, and died in 1707, aged seventy-eight.

When the story of his marriage was mentioned before Mrs. White (who survived her husband), she always simpered her assent to its truth. Jeremiah White printed the funeral sermon of Mr.

Francis Fuller, preached by him; but his "Persuasive to Moderation and Forbearance in Love, among the divided Forms of Christians," was published after his death. Others of his works were promised, but have not yet appeared.

A SCOTCH DIVINE.

HENRY SCOUGAL, Theol. Prof. author of "The Life of God in the Soul of Man." *From the original in the College Hall, Aberdeen. Trotter sc. 8vo.*

Henry Scougal was the son of Patrick Scougal, bishop of Aberdeen, 1664 to 1682, and has the merit of being the first Scottish author, it is believed, who wrote a book of practical piety. Ecclesiastical disputes, so inconsistent with the meek spirit of Christianity, had first prevailed between the Catholics and reformers, then between the Presbyterians and Independents. Sermons and commentaries on Scripture were sometimes interposed; but the chief object, the practice of the Christian virtues, was unaccountably neglected; Durham's curious work, on Scandal, being rather a discussion of ecclesiastic discipline and polity, and a defence of the Presbyterians against the independent Jacobins of the day, than an ethical production.

Of Henry Scougal little is known. It is said that, being of an amorous complexion, he sometimes loved God, and sometimes loved women; and that having unfortunately become enamoured of a married lady at Aberdeen, he died in the struggles of virtue and passion. But he had grown so corpulent in his retreat in the steeple of the cathedral church of St. Machin's, at Old Aberdeen, that his executors were forced to extract the body through a window. These traditions seem rather inconsistent, as love is generally supposed rather to belong to the class of consumptions, than of dropsies; and it is rare that the amorous swain pines away into plenitude.

Scougal's "Life of God in the Soul of Man" was published by Bishop Burnet, in 1691, 8vo. and has since passed through many editions, being a work of eminent piety, without enthusiasm, and written in a clear, neat style.

NONCONFORMISTS.

RICHARD BAXTER was tried by the Lord Chief-justice Jefferies for reflecting upon bishops, in his "Paraphrase on the New Testament;" for which he was fined five hundred marks, to lie in prison till the fine should be paid, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years. See the preceding reign.

CRESCENTIUS MATHERUS, *Æt.* 49, 1688.
Sturt sc. 8vo. *The date on this print has been altered.*

There are, at least, two more prints of him; one by White, another by Faber, both in 8vo.

Increase Mather, minister of the Old Church, and president of Harvard College, at Boston, in New England, was an independent minister of considerable eminence. He was author of "Epistola ad Joannem Leusdenum, de Successu Evangelii apud Indos in Nova Anglia," 1688, 8vo. "Some important News about Conversion, delivered in sundry Sermons," 1674, 8vo. A "History of the Wars of New England," 1676, 4to. "An Essay for the recording of illustrious Providences," 1684, 8vo. "The Wonders of free Grace, or a complete History of all the remarkable Penitents executed at Tyburn, &c. for thirty years last past," 1690, 8vo. The writings of this author, and Cotton his son, relative to the New England Witches,* made a great noise in the world, and are, to this day, matter of astonishment to those who read the history in detail, with the various attestations of the facts.†

* The people of New England became (though late) sensible of the delusion, and that so much so, that a fast and humiliation was instituted to deprecate the vengeance of God from the shedders of innocent blood. The tide of this strange persecution was turned by the following singular incident: The wife of a clergyman being accused of witchcraft, the wives of all the clergy became alarmed, and soon convinced their husbands that they and their flocks had erred. See Noble's "Continuation."

† "The Wonders of the Invisible World," &c. written by Cotton Mather, contains an account of the trials of several witches executed in New England, together with many strange anecdotes concerning them. In this book, which is now before me, the author tells us, that the witches, according to their own confession,

CLERGYMEN OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

There is a print, by Claude du Bosc, of BONAVENTURE GIFFARD, which was done in 1719, and in the 77th year of his age. Though it properly belongs to the reign of George I. it may, as a memorial of a person of merit, be placed in the reign of James, as he, during that period, was consecrated bishop of Madaura, a city of Africa,* and was appointed, by royal mandate, president of Magdalen College, in Oxford, and accordingly took possession of his stall by proxy.† He was much esteemed by men of different religions, and especially by those who were most intimately acquainted with his character. It is certain, that he died at Hammersmith, in the reign of George the Second, aged about ninety. The dates of his age assigned by Dod and others, at the time of his death, differ considerably from the era on his print, which is very probably right. See Noble's "Continuation."

"form themselves much after the manner of *congregational churches*, and they have a *baptism* and a *supper* and *officers* among them, abominably resembling those of our Lord." "In all the witchcraft," saith he, "which now grievously vexes us, I know not whether any thing be more unaccountable than the trick which the witches have to render themselves and their tools invisible."‡ "One of our bewitched people was cruelly assaulted by a spectre that, she said, ran at her with a spindle, though nobody else in the room could see either spectre or spindle. At last, in her miseries, giving a snatch at the spectre, she pulled the spindle away, and it was no sooner got into her hand, but the other people then present beheld that it was indeed a real, proper, iron spindle, belonging they knew to whom; which, when they locked up very safe, it was, nevertheless, by demons unaccountably stole away to do farther mischief." He mentions a similar instance of a woman who tore from the back of a spectre a piece of an invisible sheet, which immediately became visible before a room full of spectators.§ The same author saith, "Nineteen witches have been executed at New England; one of them was a minister, and two ministers more are accused. There are a hundred witches more in prison, which broke prison, and about two hundred more are accused: some men of great estate in Boston, have been accused for witchcraft. Those hundred now in prison, accused for witches, were committed by fifty of themselves, being witches; some of Boston, but most about Salem and the towns adjacent."||

* In partibus Infidelium.

† "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 820.

‡ "Wonders of the invisible World," latter part, p. 44.

§ P. 45.

|| P. 51.

FATHER PETRE, *with the devil tempting him to hang himself; Achitophel is representing hanging at a distance: a Dutch mezzotinto, small h. sh.*

There is a print of Hugh Peters, with a wind-mill, &c. over his head, inscribed "FATHER PETERS."

There are many prints, published at the time by R. de Hooghe, &c. in which FATHER PETRE is introduced.

Edward Petre, a man of an easy and insinuating address, was at the head of the Jesuits who frequented the court in this reign. He was not destitute of parts; but his vanity and ambition, rather than his bigotry, were much an overpoise for his judgment, and helped greatly to precipitate the king's ruin, especially after he was sworn of the privy council. This step was absolutely against the consent of the queen and the most judicious of the Catholics. James, in a letter to the pope, made it his request, that his holiness would raise him to the episcopal dignity, or bestow on him a cardinal's hat.* He was at this time the king's confessor.

The Letters of Father Petre, La Chese (Chaise) and another Jesuit, concerning the affairs of England, appear to be apocryphal.

D. JOSEPHUS CARRERAS, Hispanus. *Pictura originalis in ædibus Johannis Roberts armigeri. Knel-ler p. 1686; Faber f. 1735; bald head; writing; mezz.*

The original was at Houghton in 1755.

This person was secretary and chaplain to Catharine of Braganza, the queen-dowager. He sometimes amused himself with poetry, in which he made a considerable proficiency.

There were other noted clergymen of the same communion at this period, but I have seen no portraits of them; particularly Father Fitzgerald, who was sent by James to convert the Duke of Buckingham in his sickness. The duke published an *Account of the Conference* betwixt them, in which the doctrine of Transubstantiation is

* See what is said of him by Dod, iii. p. 422, 423; and by Dalrymple, i. p. 151, 164, &c.

humorously ridiculed. I lately met with "The first Sermon preached before their Majesties in English, at Windsor, on the first Sunday of October, 1685, by the Rev. Father Dom. P. E. Monk of the holy order of St. Benedict, and of the English congregation; published by his Majesty's Command," 1686; 4to. The next is Matt. xxii. 37. There are at least four more such sermons, preached in English before the king and queen, by Philip Ellis. Dr. Welbore Ellis, who died bishop of Meath, and was father to Welbore Ellis, esq. now living, was brother to this Philip Ellis. Justice Ellis of Westminster was another of the brothers. Philip Ellis is mentioned in "Athen. Oxon." ii. 362. 896.*

FRANCIS COUPLET; *a whole length. Kneller p. Faber f. 1736, mezz. Under the print is this inscription:*† "Hanc Francisci Couplet, Societ. Jesu ad Fidem Christianam inter Sinenses propagandam missi, Imaginem, Anno 1687, a Gothofredo Kneller, Equite, pictam, et ex ipso Archetypo, in Arce Vindesoriana deposito, expressam, Richardo Mead. M. D. S. R. S. publicum suæ erga Virum clarissimum Observantiæ Testimonium, D. D. D. Johannes Faber."

The original, at Windsor, was, by the painter himself, esteemed the best of all his works. Mr. Walpole thinks, the portrait of Gibbons, the carver, at Houghton, a more capital performance.

Father Couplet, erroneously called "The converted Chinese," was a Jesuit who was sent as a missionary to China, where several of his fraternity had met with toleration, if not with encouragement. In the "Diary of Henry, earl of Clarendon,"‡ is the following article, dated the 10th of February, 1687-8.

"Le Pere Couplet supped with me: he is a man of very good conversation. After supper, we had tea, which, he said, was really as good as any he had drank in China. The Chinese, who came

* For a farther account of the Ellis family, and, among them, of this Father Ellis, alias Jolly Phil, see the "Gentleman's Magazine," for 1769, p. 328. The account was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, of Canterbury, whose father received it from Justice Ellis.

† This print may be placed here with the other Catholics, or at the end of the reign, where that of Count Dada may also be placed.

‡ P. 28.

over with him, and Mr. Fraser, supped likewise with us." In the Bodleian Library is "Tabula Chronologica Monarchiæ Sinicæ, juxta Cyclos Annorum LX. ab Anno ante Christum MMDCCCCLII. ad annum post Christum MDCLXXXIII. Par. 1686." Also "Dissertatio Proœmialis Confucii Scientiæ Sinensi præfixa." Both these folios are ascribed to *Philip Couplet*. This is most probably the same person with the missionary, as the date appears to coincide with his return from China.

A MENDICANT FRIAR.

FRATER MENDICANS. *M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. cord, rosary, &c. One of the set of Cries.*

This plump Franciscan went begging about the streets in the reign of James. He was generally looked upon as a fore-runner of his brethren of the cord. Some would perhaps think him more properly placed in the twelfth class, together with the other vagrants that infested the metropolis.

A LAY PREACHER.

JOHN BUNYAN. *Sadler p. 1685. Spilisbury f. h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN BUNYAN; *mezz. 4to. Sadler; J. Haid, 1782.*

The painting, to which the engraver has done justice, and which appears to be an original is now in the possession of Mr. Field, a watchmaker at Bath. See the reign of CHARLES II.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR STEPHEN FOX. *J. Baker; R. Earlom; mezz. 4to.*

Sir Stephen Fox, who never hurt his conscience by acquiring his fortune in the late reign, and scorned to increase it in the present,

by betraying the interests of his country, was, for voting contrary to the king's inclination in the House of Commons, forbid his majesty's presence, and dismissed from his place of pay-master to the army, which was valued at 10,000*l.* per annum.* His portrait was painted in the reign of William III.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

GEORGE, lord JEFFERIES, &c. lord high-chancellor, 1686. *Cooper; large 4to. mezz.*

GEORGE, lord JEFFERIES, &c. *inscribed, "The Lord-chancellor."* *J. Smith exc. large 4to. mezz.*

The Lord-chancellor taken in disguise at Wapping. *He is surrounded by the mob; h. sh.*

There is a portrait of him in the possession of the earl of Winchelsea.

Sir John Reresby informs us, that he cut off his eyebrows to prevent his being known. P. 17.
4to. edit.

Law never wore so terrible an aspect, as when the pert,† the insolent, and cruel Jefferies sat upon the bench; who was, without exception, the worst judge that ever this, or perhaps any other nation was cursed with.‡ In the western assizes, after the defeat of

* Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 127.

† "Than sharp L'Estrange a more admired prater,
Wittier on bench, than he in *Observer*."—STATE POEMS.

‡ However bloody an instrument he was of arbitrary power; yet that he was no friend to popery will appear from the following anecdote, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Gosling, of Canterbury, which I give the reader in that gentleman's own words:

"One day, while he was chancellor, he invited my father home with him from the king's chapel, and inquired whether there were not a building at Canterbury

Monmouth, juries were overborne, judgment was given with precipitation; even the common legal forms were neglected, and the laws themselves openly trampled upon, by a murderer in the robes of a lord chief-justice.* He returned triumphantly to London, and was received with open arms by the king,† who soon after placed him at the head of the highest tribunal in the kingdom.‡ He was taken in disguise at Wapping, 12th Dec. 1668. It was with difficulty that the mob were restrained from tearing him to pieces. He died soon after in the Tower. His seat, well known by the name of Bulstrode, was purchased by William, earl of Portland, in the reign of Anne.

called the Sermon-house, and what use was made of it. My father said it was the old Chapter-house, where the dean, or his representatives, might convene the choir once a fortnight, and hear the chanter's account how well the duty had been attended in that time. 'This,' said he, 'will not do;' and explained himself by saying, that the Presbyterians had then a petition before the king and council asking it, as a *thing of no use*, for their meeting-house. On this, my father told him, that, if it were made a chapel for the early prayers, and the choir reserved purely for cathedral service, this would be a great convenience, and the Sermon-house would be in daily use. 'This will do,' said the chancellor. 'Pray, let the dean and chapter know as soon as possible, that I advise them to put it to this use without delay;' adding, 'if the Presbyterians do not get a grant of it, others perhaps will, whom you may like still worse.' His advice was taken, and it has been the morning-prayer chapel ever since."

* I have seen an old woman, who kept a little alchouse in the West, kindle into rage, and melt into pity, upon relating the cruelties of Jefferies, and the catastrophe of Monmouth. I concluded that she caught both these passions from her mother, who, she told me, "was an eye-witness of the shocking barbarities of those lamentable times." It is remarkable that the late Countess of Pomfret met with very rude insults from the populace on the western road, only because she was grand-daughter of the inhuman Jefferies.

† King James called the western circuit *Jefferies's campaign*.

‡ His behaviour, both in private and public, was very inconsistent with the character of a lord-chancellor. Sir John Reresby informs us, that he once dined with him, when the lord mayor of London and several other gentlemen were his guests; and having drank deeply at dinner, he gave a loose to that inclination to frolic which was natural to him. He called for Mountfort his domestic, who was an excellent mimic; and he, in a sham-cause, *took off*, as the modern phrase is, all the great lawyers of the age, in the most ridiculous manner. The same author adds, that he had like to have died of a fit of the stone, which he brought upon himself by a furious debauch of wine at Mr. Alderman Duncomb's; where he, the lord-treasurer, and others, drank themselves to such a pitch of frenzy, "that among friends it was whispered that they had stripped into their shirts; and that had not an accident prevented them, they had got up on a sign-post to drink the king's health; which was the subject of much derision, to say no worse."—Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 130, 131.

SIR GEORGE JEFFRIES, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, 1684. *R. White sc. large h. sh.*

He was made lord chief-justice of the King's Bench in September 1683, and lord-chancellor, on the 28th of that month, 1685. The next year he was appointed one of the ecclesiastical commission.*

JOHN, lord JEFFRIES; *whole length, in his robes; from a drawing in the collection of Thomas Thompson, esq. M. P. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

John, lord Jefferies was the son of the noted chancellor, and succeeded to his title on the death of his father in 1689. He married the Lady Charlotte, daughter and heiress of Philip, earl of Pembroke, by whom he had a son, Herbert, who died an infant, and a daughter, Henrietta Louisa, who married Thomas, earl of Pomfret. On his lordship's death in 1703, the title became extinct: He was author of a Fable, &c. Vide "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.

SIR ROBERT WRIGHT, lord chief-justice of England, who tried the seven bishops, in 1688. *J. Riley p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

Sir Robert Wright, who descended from a good family at Thetford, in Norfolk, was handsome in his person, of a voluble tongue, and plausible behaviour; but voluptuous, extravagant, and abandoned. Though he had much practice, he was but superficial in the knowledge of his profession. He mortgaged his estate for 1500*l.* to Mr. North, afterward lord-keeper, and again to Sir Walter Plummer, for 500*l.* before he had paid off the former mortgage; and made no scruple to swear, that the same estate was clear from all encumbrances. He was made a judge by the interest of Jefferies; though the lord-keeper had before told the king, that he was the

* The death of Jefferies was accelerated in consequence of the blows and bruises he had received when taken by the mob. He had previously resided in Aldermanbury, and his body was there privately interred by his family. In 1810, the workman employed to repair the church of St. Mary, discovered his remains, in a vault, with the name of Chancellor Jefferies on a plate on the lid of the coffin.

most unfit person in the kingdom to act in that character.* As he was the creature, so he was the tool of Jefferies. He had his share of the western massacre, in the visitation in Magdalen College, in the ecclesiastical commission, and other arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings: He died miserably in Newgate, in the beginning of the reign of William; having been confined "for endeavouring to subvert the government."

NICHOLAS LECHMERE, *knt.* baron of the Exchequer, born 1613, died 1701; *from an original picture. V. Green sc. 4to. mezz.*

Baron Lechmere was appointed to his post in the Exchequer at the revolution. He was called to the bar as serjeant, May 4th, 1689, and made a judge the same day. One of his daughters was married to Mr. Neale, an eminent merchant of London, by whom she had, in 1668, Mr. Edmund Smith, the author of "*Phædra and Hippolitus*," who assumed the name of his maternal uncle, in gratitude for his care of him after his father's death.

SIR THOMAS JONES, *lord chief-justice, &c.* *R. White sc. 1685.* See the reign of Charles II.

It appears from Salmon's "*Chronological Historian*," that Sir Thomas Jones was appointed *lord chief-justice* of the Common Pleas, upon the accession of James. But there is a print of Sir Henry Bedingfield, *knt.* in which he is styled "*lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas*," though it is of the same date with that of Sir Thomas Jones. It was engraved by Robert White.

The bishops counsel. *Sir Francis Pemberton, knt. lord chief-justice of England, anno 1681; Creswell Levinz, justice of the Common Pleas, 1684; Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general, 1687; Henry Pollexfen, esq. counsellor at law; Sir George Treby, recorder of London, 1683; the Honourable Heneage Finch, esq. soli-*

* See North's "*Life of the Lord-keeper Guildford*," p. 247, 248.

itor-general, 1686; John Somers, esq. counsellor at law. Sold by S. Baker; large h. sh. 1689. R. White.

The bishops counsel, &c. *mezz. R. Williams.*

SIR FRANCIS PEMBERTON.

See some account of him in the reign of Charles II.

CRESWELL LEVINZ.

The portrait of Sir Creswell Levinz belongs to the reign of William III. See Noble's Continuation.

SIR ROBERT SAWYER.

Sir Robert Sawyer, one of the ablest of his contemporaries in his profession, formed himself after the Lord Chief-baron Hale,* under whom he practised, and of whom he was a just admirer. He, like that excellent person, was a man of general learning, and of an integrity that nothing could corrupt. His reputation in the Court of Exchequer, the business of which he perfectly understood, was superior to that of any other counsel. He was attorney-general from the year 1681, to 1687; during which period, he approved himself in some very delicate points, and upon many important occasions, a most judicious and expert lawyer, and a no less useful man. He was continued in his office by James, but was soon set aside by that prince, who presently perceived that he could not be prevailed with to mould the laws to such purposes as were never intended by the legislature. He has been justly censured for his harsh treatment of Lord Russel on his trial. Pemberton, on the contrary, treated him with a gentleness and candour that did him much honour. He died at Highcleer, in Hampshire, 1692. His only daughter married the Earl of Pembroke. She died the 17th of November, 1706.

* See North's "Life of the Lord-keeper Guildford," p. 287.

HENRY POLLEXFEN.

His portrait belongs to the next reign, when he was lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. See Noble's Continuation.

SIR GEORGE TREBY

Was lord chief-justice of the same court, in the latter end of the reign of William, in which his portrait should be placed. See Noble's Continuation.

The HON. HENEAGE FINCH.

Heneage Finch, who was younger brother to Daniel, earl of Nottingham, was made solicitor-general, the 13th of January, 1678; from which office he was removed by King James, in April, 1686; and "one Powys was appointed in his stead, who was ready and willing to do what the other refused."* He was, in this reign, member of parliament for Guildford, in Surrey. On the 26th of October, 1714, soon after the accession of George I. he was created earl of Ailesford. *Ob.* 22 July, 1719. See Noble's Continuation.

JOHN SOMERS, esq.

It should be observed, that all the lawyers who pleaded as counsel for the bishops, were men of uncommon eminence in their profession. Mr. Somers, in particular, displayed an eloquence on that occasion, worthy of Athens or Rome, when they produced their most finished orators; and an honest zeal for liberty, no less worthy of those republics, when they produced their most distinguished patriots. See the next reign. Noble, vol. i.

The judges, Powell and Holloway, opposed the dispensing power, in the trial of the bishops, with a spirit worthy of the cause in which they were concerned. They had the honour of being dismissed from their employments, the next day after those venerable confessors were acquitted.

* Reresby's "Memoirs," p. 133.

THOMAS STREET, miles, justiciarius communis, banci, *Ætat.* 63. *R. White ad vivum del. et sc.* 1688; *large h. sh.*

THOMAS STREET, miles, &c. *Ætatis* 63. *W. Richardson.*

Sir Thomas Street was one of the twelve judges who gave his opinion against the king's dispensing power. The singularity of his being

—— faithful found
Among the faithless * ——

is recorded on his tomb.† To say any more of his integrity in his public character‡ would be superfluous; to say any thing greater is impossible. He continued in his employment during the short reign of James.

SIR JOHN HOSKINS; *a bust in a niche. R. White sc.* 4to.

SIR JOHN HOSKINS. *Harding.*

SIR JOHN HOSKINS. *W. Richardson.*

Sir John Hoskins was grandson of Judge Hoskins, a noted poet and critic in the reign of James I. He was well known as a *master in Chancery*; was perfectly skilled in the knowledge and practice of that court, and deservedly esteemed for his invincible integrity in the discharge of his office. But he was much better known to the world as a philosopher than a lawyer; and especially in the latter part of his life, when he devoted the greatest part of his time to experiments. He was much admired for his general knowledge, and his ease and openness in the communication of it. There was nothing at all promising in his appearance: he was hard-favoured, affected plainness in his garb, walked the street with a cudgel in his hand, and an old hat over his eyes. He was often observed to be in a reverie: but when his spirits were ele-

* Milton.

† In the cloisters of the cathedral church of Worcester.

‡ He was made a justice of the Common Pleas, 29 Oct. 1684.

vated over a bottle, he was remarkable for his presence of mind, and quickness of apprehension, and became the agreeable and instructive companion. He was some time president of the Royal Society.*

An anonymous head of a Lawyer, *Æt.* 55, 1685. *At the bottom of the oval, "Viderit utilitas." R. White delin. et sc. Said to be the portrait of the Rev. Mark Hildesley.*

The portrait is prefixed to the following book, "Religio Jurisprudētis; or the Lawyer's Advice to his Son; in Counsels, Essays, and other Miscellanies; 1685;" 8vo.

A SCOTCH ADVOCATE.

GEORGIUS MACKENZIUS, a valle Rosarum, causarum patronus. *Kneller p. White sc.* 1686; *h. sh.* See the reign of Charles II.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle, who made no figure as a soldier, was made captain of the life-guard, upon the disgrace of the Duke of Monmouth. When that rash and unfortunate adventurer appeared in arms in the West, he raised the militia of Devonshire and Cornwall, at the head of which he marched to Axminster: but when Monmouth approached he withdrew. It is probable that he never acted afterward in a military character.

* Elected, 1682. He presided only one year.

The Portsmouth Captains. *The Hon. Col. John Beaumont; the Hon. Capt. Thomas Paston; Capt. Simon Pack; Capt. Thomas Orme; Capt. John Port; Capt. William Cooke; R. White sc. In six ovals, joined by as many hands, expressive of their union; large h. sh. very scarce.*

The king, when he had resolved to introduce popery, thought it expedient to be in a military posture; and that the army should be augmented with men of that religion. Great numbers of soldiers were accordingly brought over from Ireland. On the 10th of September, 1688, Lieutenant-colonel Beaumont, Captain Paston, and four other captains of the Duke of Berwick's regiment, were cashiered, by a council of war held at Windsor, for refusing to admit Irishmen into their companies. They soon after retired to Portsmouth, where they unanimously declared for the Prince of Orange.

JOHANNES CUTTS, armiger, de Childerley, &c. *W. Wissing p. R. Williams f. in armour; mezz. h. sh. scarce.*

JOHN CUTTS, lord Cutts. *Harding.*

JOHN, lord Cutts; *in a reclining posture, supposed to be dead: Apollo, Minerva, and Cupid weeping, &c. "Laurindæ Tumulus;" mezz. rare.*

This gallant person, who is well known by his title of Lord Cutts, signalized himself in a very extraordinary manner at the taking of Buda, by the Imperialists. That important place had been, for near a century and a half, in the hands of the Turks. 1686. Mr. Addison, in a Latin poem, worthy of the Augustan age,* plainly hints at Mr. Cutts's distinguished bravery at the siege.

"Hic, ubi saxa jacent disperso infecta cerebro,
Atque interruptis hiscunt divortia muris,
Vexillum intrepidus fixit, cui tempora dudum
Budenses palma, peregrinaque laurus obumbrat."

Musæ Anglican. vol. ii. p. 2.

* It was occasioned by the peace of Ryswick, 1697.

He returned to England with the Prince of Orange, at the revolution.

ANDREW FLETCHER, lord justice-clerk, and keeper of his majesty's signet, in Scotland; *from an original picture by Aikman, in the collection of the Earl of Buchan. Birrel sc. 8vo.*

Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, in East Lothian, was born in the year 1650; and in his early youth, having the misfortune to lose his father, was placed under the care of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, then rector of the parish of Saltoun, afterward bishop of Salisbury, from whom he received a most liberal and excellent education; after which he was sent to travel on the continent. He was, from his infancy, of a fiery and uncontrollable temper; but his disposition was noble and generous. He became first known as a public speaker, and a man of political energy, from being one of the commissioners in the Scotch Parliament, when the Duke of York was lord high-commissioner; connecting himself with the Earl of Argyle in opposition to the Duke of Lauderdale's administration, and the arbitrary designs of the court; which obliged him to retire, first into England, and afterward into Holland; on which he was summoned to appear before the lords of the council at Edinburgh; which not thinking it prudent to do, he was outlawed, and his estate confiscated.

He afterward joined the Duke of Monmouth in his ill-judged expedition; but having the misfortune to kill a man, whose horse he had taken for his own use, was compelled to quit the army, in order to stop complaints of the duke's English followers against him: this circumstance, however, was the means of preserving his life; as, had he continued in England but a few days longer, he must inevitably have shared the fate of the unfortunate duke, and that of many of his deluded followers.

After passing through a variety of adventures, Fletcher returned to England with the Prince of Orange, afterward William III. and filled a number of important situations in Scotland under the reign of that monarch, and his successor Queen Anne. *Ob.* in the year 1716.

VICE-ADMIRAL BENBOW, born 1650, died 1702. *D. Parks delin. 1818; from the original paint-*

ing in the Grand Jury Room, in the Guildhall, Shrewsbury. J. Basire sc. In the "Gentleman's Magazine," July, 1819.

John Benbow, who was born at Shrewsbury, became, at the age of thirty, master and part owner of the Benbow frigate. When attacked by a Salee rover, he defended himself bravely, though very inferior in number; at last the Moors having boarded him, were beat out of the vessel with the loss of thirteen men.* On his return, James II. gave him the command of a ship in the royal navy. After the revolution, he rose to the first rank in his profession by pure merit, and had the command of the West India squadron, when he fell in with the French fleet commanded by M. de Casse. Several of his officers had taken some disgust, and permitted him almost alone to sustain the whole fire of the enemy. For four days did this intrepid seaman, assisted only by one ship, pursue and engage the fleet, while his cowardly officers behind remained spectators of his activity and bravery. In the engagement his leg was shattered by a cannon ball, and he soon after died of his wounds. Two of his officers, Kirby and Wade, were tried by a court-martial, and shot.

CLASS VIII.

SONS OF PEERS WITHOUT TITLES, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

WILLIAM CECIL, esq. *Wissing p. J. Smith f. (1686) whole length; mezz. sitting, with a dog and a parrot.*

* The men's heads he ordered to be cut off, and thrown into a tub of pork pickle. Upon his arrival at Cadiz, he refused to have his luggage examined by the custom-house officers, asserting that the bag contained only salted provision; but upon the magistrates insisting on seeing the contents, Benbow ordered his servant to empty them on the table, adding, "I told you they were salt provision, and, gentlemen, if you like them, they are at your service."

I take this gentleman to be brother to Lord Burghley, mentioned in the third Class. Wissing died at Burghley-house, in the reign of James II. soon after he had painted this, and several other portraits of the family. See Noble's Continuation.

MR. CHARLES TOWNSHEND (a child); *a parrot on his left hand. Kneller p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz.*

He was afterward Lord Townshend, and was secretary of state, in the reign of George I. There is another print of him after a painting of Kneller, which belongs to that reign.

SIR CHARLES COTTERELL, knight, and master of the ceremonies to three kings, from 1641, to 1687; *Ætat. 72. Riley p. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

His portrait by Dobson, together with the portrait of the painter himself, and that of Sir Balthazar Gerbier, is at Northumberland-house.

Sir Charles Cotterel was son of Sir Clement Cotterel, of Wylsford, in Lincolnshire, groom-porter to James the First. He was, in the time of the Interregnum, steward to the Queen of Bohemia; and in 1670, when he was created doctor of laws in the university of Oxford, it appears that he was master of the Requests to Charles II. He possessed, in an extraordinary degree, the various accomplishments of a gentleman; and particularly excelled in the knowledge of modern languages. During the exile of his royal master, he translated from the French "*Cassandra, the famed Romance,*" which has been several times printed.* He had a principal hand in translating D'Avila's "*History of the Civil Wars of France,*" from the Italian, and several pieces of less note from the Spanish. In 1686, he resigned his place of master of the ceremonies, and was succeeded by his son Charles Lodowick Cot-

* This romance, and that of "*Clelia,*" which was written by Monsieur, or as some will have it, by Madame de Scudery, were formerly much read and admired. The latter sold, for a considerable time, at a high price. They are medleys of history and fable; and are as much beyond ordinary life and manners, as the Patagonians are beyond the size of ordinary men.

terel, esq.* He is celebrated by Mrs. Catharine Philips, under the name of Poliarchus. See more of him in "Athen. Oxon."

SIR JOSIAH CHILD, mercat. Lond. *Riley ; M. Vr. Gucht.*

SIR JOSIAH CHILD, bart. *W. Richardson.*

Sir Josiah was son of Sir Richard Child, a merchant of London. He distinguished himself as a commercial writer in "A new Discourse on Trade;" to which is added a small Treatise against Usury, and which has passed through several editions. He was created a baronet, 1685. *Ob.* 1699, and was buried at Wansted, where is a superb monument to his memory.

SIR JOHN COVENTRY; *from the collection at Longleat, in Adolphus's British Cabinet. Harding sc. 4to.*

John Coventry was grandson of Thomas, first earl of Coventry, and nephew to Henry and Sir William Coventry. He was son of the Honourable John Coventry, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Colles, esq. of Barton, in Somersetshire, and widow of Herbert Doddington.

John Coventry was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles II. was a member in the Long Parliament, and in all the other parliaments in the reign of Charles II. for Weymouth.

He was distinguished for wit, and being often in opposition, a violent and cruel attempt was made on his person, on the 21st of December, 1670. Bishop Burnet gives the following account of the transaction:

"Sir John Coventry was one of those members who violently opposed the giving money; and it being then usual, after such bills had failed in the main vote, to lay the money on funds unacceptable and deficient, it was proposed to lay a tax on playhouses, which were then deemed nests of prostitution. This was opposed by the court; it was said, 'The players were the king's servants, and a part of his pleasure.' Upon which Sir John asked, 'Whether

* The immediate predecessor of Sir Charles Cotterel was Sir John Finet.

did the king's pleasure lie amongst the men or women that acted?" This was carried with great indignation to the court. It was said, ' This was the first time that the king was personally reflected on : if it was passed over, more of the same kind would follow ; and it would grow a fashion to talk so. It was therefore fit to take such severe notice of this, that nobody should dare to talk at that rate for the future.' The Duke of York told Bishop Burnet, ' He said all he could to the king to divert him from the resolution he took ; which was to send some of the guards, and watch in the streets where Sir John lodged, and leave a mark upon him.' The fact, by bills of indictment, was found to be committed by Sir Thomas Sandys, knight, Charles O'Bryan, esq. Sir Simon Parry, and Miles Reeves, who were fled from justice, not daring to abide a legal trial.—As Coventry was going home, they drew about him ; he stood up to the wall, and snatched the flambeau out of his servant's hands ; and with that in one hand, and his sword in the other, he defended himself so well that he got credit by it. He wounded some of them, but was soon disarmed, and then they cut his nose to the bone, to teach him (as they said) to remember what respect he owed to the king ; and so they left him, and went back to the Duke of Monmouth's, where O'Bryan's wound was dressed. The matter was executed by orders from the Duke of Monmouth ; for which he was severely censured, because he lived then in professions of friendship with Coventry ; so that his subjection to the king was not thought an excuse for directing so vile an attempt on his friend, without sending him secret notice of what was designed. Coventry had his nose so well needled up, that the scar was scarce to be discerned. This put the House of Commons in a furious uproar : they passed a bill of banishment against the actors of it ; and put a clause in it, that it should not be in the king's power to pardon them ; and that it should be death to maim any person. This gave great advantages to all those that opposed the court ; and was often remembered, and much improved by all the angry men of those times." The act thus obtained is still called " The Coventry Act."

Sir John Coventry died unmarried, and endowed an hospital at Wiveliscomb, in the county of Somerset, for twelve poor people.

HENRY COVENTRY ; *from the collection at Long-
leat, in Adolphus's " British Cabinet." Harding sc. 4to.*

The Honourable Henry Coventry was third son of Thomas, first earl of Coventry, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter to John Aldersey, of Spurstow, in the county of Chester, esq. and widow of William Pitchford, esq. He was educated at All Souls College, Oxford, where he received the degrees of bachelor of laws and master of arts. On account of his loyalty he was a great sufferer in the rebellion, and soon after the restoration of Charles II. was made a groom of the bed-chamber.

The king entertained the highest sense of Coventry's integrity, who possessed his entire friendship; he therefore sent him envoy extraordinary to Sweden, on the 4th of September, 1664. He met with a very honourable reception; the Swedes testified a sincere affection for the king, and the utmost willingness to unite in any thing which would not be destructive to themselves. Coventry remained in Sweden two years, and returned the 21st of June, 1666.

In the year following it was judged expedient to send ambassadors to Breda, for the purpose of treating for peace. Mr. Coventry had given so much satisfaction in his former embassy, that the chancellor proposed him as one of the properest persons to act in the treaty, and he was appointed with Denzil, lord Hollis, ambassador extraordinary. They were fitted out in a style worthy of the station they were to fill, and of the master for whom they acted. At Breda they concluded a peace with France, Denmark, and the States General.

In the year 1671, Mr. Coventry went again ambassador to Sweden, and returning the following year, was constituted secretary of state, and privy-counsellor. This office he filled with the strictest fidelity and honour upwards of six years; but his health no longer permitting him to undergo the fatigue, he requested leave to retire.

His resignation was announced by the following public notice in the Gazette: "Whitehall, February 11, 1679. His majesty was this afternoon pleased to declare in council, that Mr. Secretary Coventry has long solicited him, on account of his infirmity of body, for his leave to resign his place as one of his principal secretaries of state; that his majesty has at last been prevailed upon to grant it, though with some unwillingness, because of the great satisfaction his majesty has always had in his services; and that his intention was he should ever continue in his privy council."

After this time he never accepted of any public employment, but lived in a very retired manner till his death, which happened at his

house in the Hay-market, near Charing-cross, the 7th of December, 1686, in the 68th year of his age; he was unmarried.

SIR WILLIAM COVENTRY; *from the collection at Longleat, in Adolphus's "British Cabinet." E. Harding sc. 4to.*

William Coventry was the younger brother of Henry Coventry. At the age of sixteen he was a gentleman commoner of Queen's College, Oxford. He went to the university in 1642, and, after continuing some time, commenced his travels.

On his return he was appointed secretary to the Duke of York, and also to the Admiralty, and elected member of parliament for Yarmouth in 1661: he was also returned for the same town to the parliament summoned in 1678. In 1663, he was created a doctor of laws at the university of Oxford. He was sworn of the privy council, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, June 26, 1665. In 1667, he was made one of the commissioners of the Treasury.

Bishop Burnet observes, that he was "a man of great notions and eminent virtues; the best speaker in the House of Commons, and capable of bearing the chief ministry, as it was once thought he was very near it, and deserved it more than all the rest did." He engaged in a personal dispute with the Duke of Buckingham, which, terminating in a challenge, he was forbid the court, and he retired to Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire. There he lived privately, devoting himself to religion; and though considerable offices were afterward tendered to him, he constantly declined accepting them. He died unmarried, at Somerhill, near Tunbridge Wells, where he went for the benefit of the waters, the 23d of June, 1686, aged 60 years, and was buried at Penshurst, in Kent, where a monument is erected to his memory.

By his will he left 2000*l.* for the relief of the French Protestants, who had lately quitted their country from religious motives, and 3000*l.* for the redemption of captives from Algiers.

CHARLES CÆSAR, of Gransden, in the Co. of Huntingdon, esq. second son of Sir Charles Cæsar, master of the Rolls; born Feb. 7th, 1636, died in August, 1707. *R. Wilkinson exc. 4to.*

Mr. Charles Cæsar was born at Tottenham, in Middlesex, Feb. 7, 1635-6, and was an infant under six years of age at the time of the death of his father, the unfortunate circumstances attending which, not allowing time for deliberate arrangements, left him to the guardianship of the law, and the affection of a most kind mother. He was entered on the 3d of September, 1651, a fellow commoner of Jesus College in the university of Cambridge, and remained there upwards of five years. When he came of age he took possession of his estate of Great Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, which had been given to him by his father's hasty will; but, preferring a residence in his native county, disposed of the savings of his minority, March 17, 1659-60, in the purchase of lands at Much Hadham, in Herts, on which, not long before, had been erected a fair seat, by ———— Tompson, esq. For this property Mr. Cæsar paid 1700*l*. He kept it not long, for, his mother dying in the house within two years after, he conceived a distaste to it, and sold it to William Allen, esq. a neighbouring gentleman; and retired to Great Gransden, wisely preferring the calm respectability of the life of an honourable country gentleman to the uncertainty of public splendour, and the inevitable solitudes which attend it. He remained there for thirty years, improving his estate by neighbouring purchases, and in 1692 relinquished his principal seat, with its demesne, to his eldest son, and removed to the town of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where he died in August, 1707, leaving three children, Charles, Henry, and Dorothy.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR; *from his monument at Maiden Bradley. Harding sc. 4to. in Adolphus's "British Cabinet."*

Sir Edward Seymour, the fifth of that name in lineal succession, was born in 1633. In the reigns of Charles II. James II. William and Mary, he was very conspicuous in all political transactions, and particularly in the House of Commons. He constantly served in parliament for the city of Exeter, except once for Hindon, and once for Totness.

In 1667, he distinguished himself in the impeachment of the Lord-chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon. In the House of Commons he made a long and severe speech against him, recapitulating all the supposed crimes and errors of his administration, and urged the propriety of arraigning him for high-treason; and he attended, in a

few days after, at the bar of the House of Lords with the accusation of the lower house, and there requested the lord-chancellor might be sequestered from that house, and his person secured.

On the resignation of Sir Job Charlton, Feb. 15th, 1672-3, he was unanimously chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and on the 9th of April following, made treasurer of the navy. On the 6th of March, 1678, he was again chosen speaker, but the king having occasion for his services, in a manner which he considered incompatible with that appointment, refused to confirm the election. The commons made three representations in Seymour's favour, but at length having been prorogued, and fearing dissolution, they elected Serjeant Gregory.

Seymour gave so much offence to the house by his attachment to the constitution, and his opposition to their extravagant views, that on the 20th of Nov. 1680, they voted his impeachment, and a motion was made for addressing the king to dismiss him from his presence and councils for ever; but the motion was abandoned, and no articles of impeachment exhibited. He opposed the bill of exclusion, and was a great promoter of the Habeas Corpus Act.

After the accession of James II. Seymour was a strenuous opposer of the Duke of Monmouth and his rebellious adherents in 1685. Afterward, considering the church of England in danger from the united efforts of the Catholics and Presbyterians, he joined in inviting the Prince of Orange, though he expected that he would only interpose as a generous mediator, and not attempt to seize the throne or change the succession. When William landed in 1688, such was the terror of the people, and their tardiness in joining him, that he would probably have been compelled to return, but Seymour waited on him at Exeter, and proposed forming an association to adhere to him till the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom, were secured by a free parliament. This candid declaration soon procured the Prince of Orange a great number of adherents.

Seymour disliking the subsequent proceedings, particularly the dethroning of King James, and disinheriting his son, opposed those measures and resisted the bill for forming the convention into a parliament. His efforts being over-ruled, he submitted and took the oaths of government. He continued his parliamentary exertions till the period of his death, which happened Feb. 17, 1707-8, at Maiden Bradley, where he was interred, and a beautiful monument erected to his memory.

COOLING, *in a full bottomed wig and laced neck-cloth; mezz. In the Pepysian Collection.*

Richard Cooling, or Coling, was for a time secretary to Edward, earl of Manchester, and afterward served in the same capacity to Henry, earl of Arlington, while lord-chamberlain. He was also one of the clerks of his majesty's privy council in ordinary. He was originally of All Souls' College, and was created master of arts, 1665-6. See Ant. Wood's "Fasti. Oxon."

SIR JAMES WORSLEY, &c. *The painter's name torn off. Robinson f. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir James Worsley, of Pilewell, in Hampshire, was third and youngest son of Sir Henry Worsley, of Appledorecombe, in the same county. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Stewart, of Hartley Mauduit, Hants, bart. by whom he left issue James, of Pilewell, and Charles, who was bred to the law.—There is a mezzotinto print of Thomas Worsley, esq. by Becket, after a painting of Kneller. This gentleman was probably of Hovingham, in Yorkshire, and ancestor to the present surveyor-general of the board of works.

THOMAS COULSON, esq. *Ob. 20 Junii, 1713; Æt. 68. Kneller p. 1688. Smith f. 1714; h. sh.*

* * * * *

ALDERMAN CORNISH; *in a large half-sheet, with seven others. Savage sc. Executed Oct. 23,* 1685.*

HENRY CORNISH; *8vo. W. Richardson.*

Henry Cornish, who in the year 1680, was sheriff of London, together with Slingsby Bethel, and had then been very active in the discovery of the popish plot, was sacrificed to the king's resentment

* Rapin, by mistake, says the twenty-first.

soon after the death of Monmouth. He was apprehended while he peaceably pursued the business of his profession; and was, to his great astonishment, accused of conspiring against Charles II. together with Lord Russel, of whose party he undoubtedly was. He had scarce time to recover from his surprise, before he was brought to his trial, where he convinced every unprejudiced person of his innocence. The prosecution was carried on with such precipitation, that he was tried, condemned, and executed within a week. He behaved to his death with a decent fortitude, and persisted in denying the crime of which he stood convicted. The perjury of Goodenough and Rumsey, the witnesses against him, appeared so flagrant after his death, that, in 1688, they were committed to prison by order of parliament,* and his estate was restored to his relations.†

BENJAMIN HEWLING, *without his name; oval frame, laced band; small 4to.*

I am informed that the print is very like him.

Benjamin Hewling, son of an eminent Turkey merchant in London, was a man of a good education, graceful person, untainted morals, and unaffected piety; and therefore of great popularity among his political brethren, the staunch Whigs in the city. He had the command of a troop of horse in the Duke of Monmouth's army, and behaved in several skirmishes with more courage and conduct than is usually seen in raw soldiers. He was sent with a detachment of his own troop, and two more, to fetch cannon from Minehead, in Somersetshire, a little before the battle of Sedgemoor. As the best of Monmouth's men were in this detachment, the loss of the battle was supposed to be owing to their absence. He was executed for rebellion at Taunton, the 30th of Sept. 1685, in the twenty-second year of his age. He declared, a little before his execution, that he was not ashamed of the cause in which he was to suffer, and died with all the alacrity of a martyr. His brother William, a man of a similar character, was executed about the same time.

* These fellows, who were witnesses by profession, had been retained before in the business of the Rye-house plot.

† Mr. Hume says that Cornish was an Independent. This is fully contradicted in the account of his trial. See the "State Trials," or the "Biographia," p. 1108, note (C).

What has been related by several writers, of the ill treatment of the sisters of these gentlemen, particularly of Hannah Hewling,* is contradicted by Mr. Hewling Luson, in the third volume of the "Letters by John Hughes, esq. and other eminent Persons deceased," published by Mr. Duncombe.† Mr. Luson's account of the Cromwell family, in this volume, should be compared with that written by Dr. Gibbons, and subjoined to his Sermon on the death of William Cromwell, esq. July 9, 1772.

MR. WILL. RICHARDS, *in his own hair; collar open. Kneller p. Smith f. (1688); 4to. mezz.*

The original picture was in the collection of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

A person of the name of Richards, who had been governor of Wexford in Cromwell's time, was placed at the head of a regiment by King James, when the Prince of Orange invaded the kingdom. This person is mentioned in Ludlow's "Memoirs," p. 300, 302, folio.‡ Quære if the same. It is possible that the portrait was done only because he was a fine figure of an old man. He appears to be about sixty years of age.

GENTLEMEN IN INFERIOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

SAM. PEPYS,§ Car. et. Jac. Ang. regib. a secretis admiralliæ. *G. Kneller p. R. White sc. 8vo.*

* Major Richard Cromwell, son of Henry, and grandson of Oliver, married Hannah, sister of Benjamin and William Hewling. William Kyffin, father of Mrs. Hewling, their mother, was a merchant of eminence. This person, who was thought to have considerable influence in London, was therefore sent for to court by King James, who told him, that "he had put down his name as an alderman in his new charter." "Sir," replied Kyffin, "I am a very old man; I have withdrawn myself from all kind of business for some years past, and am incapable of doing any service, in such an affair, to your majesty or the city.—Besides, sir," the old man went on, fixing his eyes steadfastly upon the king, while the tears ran down his cheeks, "the death of my grandsons gave a wound to my heart which is still bleeding, and never will close but in the grave."—Hughes's "Letters," iii. p. 214, 215.

† P. 211.

‡ He is also mentioned in Swift's "Presbyterian's Plea of Merit."

§ Commonly pronounced Pepes.

SAMUEL PEPYS, &c. *Kneller p. R. White sc. Motto over his head, viz. "Mens cujusque, is est quisque."** *The former of these portraits represents him in the manner of a painting, in a carved oval frame; the latter is a print upon a piece of paper: this is not common. They are both well executed.*

Samuel Pepys, secretary to the admiralty in this and the former reign, was descended from the ancient family of that name, seated at Impington, near Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire. He was, in the early part of his life, introduced into the service of the state by his kinsman the famous Earl of Sandwich. It is well known that the naval history of Charles II. is the most shining part of the annals of his reign; and that the business of the navy was conducted with the utmost regularity and prudence, under Charles and James, by this worthy and judicious person. He first reduced the affairs of the admiralty to order and method; and that method was so just, as to have been a standing model to his successors in his important office. His "Memoirs," relating to the navy, is a well written piece; and his copious collection of manuscripts, now remaining, with the rest of his library, at Magdalen College, in Cambridge, is an invaluable treasure of naval knowledge. He was far from being a mere man of business; his conversation and address had been greatly refined by travel. He thoroughly understood and practised music; was a judge of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and had more than a superficial knowledge in history and philosophy. His fame among the virtuosi was such, that he was thought a very proper person to be placed at the head of the Royal Society, of which he was some time president.† His prints have been already mentioned. His collection of English ballads, in five large folio volumes, begun by Mr. Selden, and carried down to the year 1700, is one of his singular curiosities;‡ as is also the pedigree of Edward IV. from Adam. That of Charles V. has been

* Cicero.

† He was elected president Dec. 1, 1684, and presided two years.

‡ "The Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," published by Dr. Thomas Percy, in three volumes, 12mo. 1765, are, for the most part taken from this collection. Several of these ballads illustrate Shakspeare, and other celebrated authors.

also deduced from Adam by a Spanish genealogist.* It would be very amusing to compare the works of these capital triflers. *Ob.* 26 May, 1703. See more of him in Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 291.

JAMES BONNEL, esq. *before his "Life," by William Hamilton; 8vo. J. Nutting sc.*

JAMES BONNEL, esq. *R. White sc.*

James Bonnel was *acomptant general of the revenue* in Ireland, in the reign of Charles II. James II. and William III. He was a man of uncommon knowledge, of amiable manners, and a just pattern of private and public virtue. He was charitable without ostentation, religious without bigotry; and so acquitted himself in the several duties and relations of life, as not only to avoid evil, but even the appearance of it; not only to escape censure, but to gain and deserve praise and honour. Such a character may perhaps be overlooked by some, because there is nothing *remarkably striking* in it. But the man who is *uniformly good*, and that to such a degree as Mr. Bonnel was, ought to stand high in our opinion, and to be esteemed what he certainly was, *a great man.* *Ob.* 28 April, 1699. See his life in the "Biographia."

SIR JOHN JOHNSTON; *a wood-cut, prefixed to his "Life," 1690; 8vo.*

SIR JOHN JOHNSTON; *copied from the above; 8vo.*

Sir John Johnston was born at Skickaldy, in Fifeshire; but his father, who had a good estate, having diminished it by a too generous way of living, Sir John went young into the army to raise his fortune; and, being at the siege of Maestricht, under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, he so behaved as to obtain a captain's commission, but both that and his personal estate were too scanty for his way of living. While he was at Utrecht, in Holland, he was charged with committing a rape on a young woman, and likewise of a similar offence near Chester, while in England.

* It was alleged, in honour of this pedigree, that Adam was a king as well as Charles V. and that his reign commenced at the birth of his eldest son.

After this he went to Ireland, where he thought to better his circumstances by marriage; and getting acquainted with a gentleman named Magrath, in the county of Clare, he, by the manner of his conversation, so gained his good opinion, that he frequently invited him to dinner. This gentleman having a daughter who had 10,000*l.* to her portion, Sir John took every opportunity to insinuate himself into her company, and so far gained upon her affections as to obtain her consent to elope with him; but the father having some hints given him of their private courtship, kept a very watchful eye over their actions, and at last being confirmed in his suspicions, forbade Sir John his house, and kept his daughter close. She being very uneasy under her confinement, and being deprived of the sight of Sir John, whom she loved to distraction, made a kinswoman her confidant, and intrusted her with a letter to Sir John, to let him know how uneasy her life was; and that if he would come to such a place, at such a time, she would endeavour to make her escape, and meet him; but the lady, thinking she should gain most by obliging her uncle, delivered the letter to him, instead of Sir John: Mr. Magrath having read it, sealed it up again, and sent it to Sir John, who received it with a great deal of satisfaction, and immediately wrote an answer, and sent it back by the same messenger. But on repairing to the place of rendezvous, instead of meeting the lady, he fell into an ambuscade of fellows with sticks and clubs, who beat him so unmercifully that he promised to relinquish his pursuit.—Leaving those parts, he repaired to Dublin, where, having before contracted some debts, he was arrested and thrown into prison; he however effected a composition with his creditors, obtained a discharge from his debts, and returned shortly after to England.

Having been here some small time, and spent the remainder of his money, he was obliged to be beholden to some of his countrymen for support: when Captain James Campbell, brother to the Earl of Argyle, having a design to steal an heiress, Miss Mary Wharton,* he engaged Sir John Johnston and a Mr. Montgomery

* Miss Wharton was daughter of Philip Wharton, esq. and at the age of thirteen, by his death, inherited 1500*l.* per annum, besides a personal property to the amount of 1000*l.* This young lady resided with her mother in Great Queen-street; when Captain James Campbell, brother to the Earl of Argyle, wishing to possess so rich a prize, determined to marry her per force, and for that purpose prevailed upon Sir John Johnston and Archibald Montgomery to assist him in conveying Miss Wharton from her home. The enterprise succeeded but too well, to Johnston's

to assist him in the enterprise, which was accomplished to their wish. But a reward of 100*l.* being offered for the apprehending Captain Campbell, and 50*l.* each for Sir John and Mr. Montgomery, when Sir John being betrayed by the person with whom he lodged, was apprehended and indicted for the share he had in the transaction, on the 11th of December, 1690. The evidence was in substance, that Miss Mary Wharton, being an heiress of considerable fortune, and under the care of her guardian (Mr. Bierly), was decoyed out on the 10th of November, and being met by Sir John Johnston, Captain Campbell, and Mr. Montgomery, in Queen-street, was forced into a coach with six horses (appointed to wait there by Captain Campbell), and carried to the coachman's house, and there married to Captain Campbell, against the consent of herself, or knowledge of her guardian. The jury finding the prisoner guilty, he received sentence of death.

At the place of execution, he addressed the spectators in a long speech, in which he not only endeavoured to make it appear he was blameless in the transaction for which he suffered, but that he had been greatly wronged by printed papers, in which he was charged with a rape at Chester, and a similar crime at Utrecht, in Holland. He was executed at Tyburn the 23d of December, 1690.

cost. Campbell, who was the real culprit, escaped punishment, and married Margaret Leslie, daughter of David, lord Newark, after parliament had dissolved his first marriage; but every effort to save Johnston proved ineffectual. Miss Wharton afterward married Colonel Bierly, who commanded a regiment of horse in the service of William III.

Previous to this unpleasant affair, an act for preventing clandestine marriages had been introduced into the House of Commons, which met with considerable opposition; and, although Campbell's violence was a strong argument in favour of the measure, the house rejected it, but annulled his marriage, much against the wish of the Earl of Argyle, who earnestly petitioned that it might be confirmed.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING, &c.

PHYSICIANS.

FRANCIS BERNARD, M. D. *in an oval, laurel foliage, h. sh. The plate, which was never finished, and has neither the name of painter or engraver, is supposed to have been done by Robert White. I should rather think Vandrebanc.*

Dr. Francis Bernard, who was physician to King James, was a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. He had the best private collection of scarce and curious books that had been seen in England, and was a good judge of their value. He died on the 9th of February, 1697, in the 70th year of his age. The catalogue of his books, which were sold by auction, is dated 1698. The amount of this auction, clear of all expenses of sale,* was upwards of 1600*l.* a large sum at that time, when the passion for rare books was much more moderate than it is at present. If all Dr. Mead's books were now to be resold, they would fetch an incomparably greater sum than they did soon after his death. Mr. Charles Bernard, brother to Francis, and surgeon to the Princess Anne, daughter of King James, had also a curious library, which was sold by auction, in 1711. The "*Spaccio della Bestia triomfante*," by Jordano Bruno, an Italian Atheist, which is said, in Numb. 389 of the "*Spectator*," to have sold for 30*l.* was in this sale. The late Mr. James West is erroneously said to have possessed the individual copy. An English edition of it was printed in 1713.†

* These expenses were about four shillings in the pound.

† See Ames's "*Typographical Antiquities*," p. 356. We are there assured, that the book was sold, at Mr. Charles Bernard's sale, to Walter Clavel, esq. for 28*l.* It also appears in the same page, that Mr. West had not the copy which was sold at Mr. Bernard's auction. Ames, at p. 352, informs us, upon the authority of Mr. Thomas Baker, that Jordano Bruno's book was printed in England, by Thomas Vautrollier, in the year 1584.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY, knt. F. R. S. *ob.* 16 Dec. 1687, *Ætat.* 63. *J. Closterman p. Smith f.* (1696); *h. sh. mezz.*

This head may be placed in the preceding class. The original was very probably painted by Costerman in this reign. See the reign of Charles II.

EMPIRICS.

DANIEL KENRICUS, medicus; *Æt.* 32; 1685. *R. White sc. small 4to.*

The plate was in the possession of John Ives, junior, esq. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Dr. Kenrick practised as a physician at Worcester. He seems to have been no graduate, nor very able in his profession; but was esteemed a man of wit, and a jolly companion. These lines, "Upon a Giant angling," printed in the fifth volume of Dryden's "Miscellany," are said to have been written by him:

" His angle rod made of a sturdy oak,
His line a cable that in storms ne'er broke,
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,
And sat upon a rock and bob'd for whale."*

The Effigies of GEORGE JONES, to whom God hath given the gift of healing. *Drapentier f. 4to.*

GEORGE JONES. *W. Sherwin; 8vo. scarce.*

GEORGE JONES; *wood-cut.*

I have heard different accounts of Jones, which I know not how to reconcile, and therefore shall not attempt it. It is certain, that

* From the information of Dr. John Wall.—Kenrick, like many others, seems to have fathered some lines which he never wrote, and probably borrowed wit as freely as he did receipts. He appears to have adopted the two last verses, which are thus printed, in a poem called "The Mock Romans," published with several others, at London, in 1653:

" His hook was baited with a dragon's tail,
And then on rock he stood to bob for whale."

his head is prefixed to a long account of his "Friendly Pills," which, as he tell us, are "the true Tincture of the Sun," and make patients of all complexions laugh at the time of taking them, and cure all curable distempers.

JOHANNES CASE, M. D. *natus Lime in com. Dorset.*

JOHANNES CASE, M. D. *in a sexangular frame.*

John Case, a native of Lime Regis, in Dorsetshire, was many years a noted practitioner in physic and astrology. He was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed. These he would sometimes expose in derision to his intimate friends; and particularly "the dark chamber and pictures, whereby Lilly used to impose upon people, under the pretence of shewing them persons who were absent."* The doctor is said to have got more by this distich than Dryden did by all his works :

" Within this place
Lives Doctor Case."

He was doubtless very well paid for composing that which he affixed to his pill-boxes :

" Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,
Enough in any man's own con-sci-ence."

I think he was living in the reign of Anne. He was author of "The Angelical Guide, shewing Men and Women their Lot and Chance in this elementary Life," in four books, 1697, 8vo.†

* "Biographia," p. 2968.

† This is one of the most profound astrological pieces that the world ever saw. The diagrams would probably have puzzled Euclid, though he had studied astrology. I have seen the doctor's head pasted into a portfolio, amidst these strange diagrams, with the following motto :

"Thron'd in the centre of his dark designs."

Immediately after the unintelligible hieroglyphic, inscribed "Adam in Paradise,"‡ is this passage, which I have selected as a specimen of the work :

"Thus Adam was created in that pleasant place *Paradise*, about the year before Christ 4002, viz. on April 24, at twelve o'clock, or midnight. Now, this place *Pa-*

‡ The "philosophical figure, deduced by an angelical hand astrologically," seems to be equally unintelligible. See this figure at p. 254.

POETS, HISTORIANS, &c.

DRYDEN, who had a panegyric for all characters, and religion for all changes of the times, turned Roman Catholic upon the accession of James. He displayed all the zeal of a new convert in

radise is in Mesopotamia, where the pole is elevated 34 deg. 30 min. and the sun riseth four hours sooner than under the elevation of the pole at London. Now, our curious reader may be inquisitive concerning this matter. If you will not credit *these reasons* laid down, pray read Josephus; there you will see something of this matter, viz. of the *first* primum mobile, or *moving posture* of the world, and place of Paradise, and elevation of its pole. Many controversies have been about the time and season of the year, therefore I shall not trouble my reader any farther with them. Let the Scripture be our guide in this matter: *Let there be* (saith the word), *and there was*; and also the fifth day's work of the creation, when the grasshoppers were, and the trees sprang out; this may give us to understand that the time of the creation must have its beginning in the spring. Now for the place or centre of the earth, from whence we may observe the poles as aforementioned in Mesopotamia, whiere God placed Adam: so the spring is two months sooner there than here with us, under the elevation of the pole at London.*

This passage is unconnected with any thing else, except we suppose some abstruse meaning in the hieroglyphic, that it must be presumed to be self-evident, or else the author must have acted like James Moore,† as it is intimated in the following dialogue between that author and his reader:

R. What makes you write and trifle so?

M. Because I've nothing else to do.

R. But there's no meaning to be seen.

M. Why that's the very thing I mean.

It is certain that his book suited some men of an heteroclite genius, who fancied that they discovered strange mysteries in many parts of it. The following authentic anecdote of Case was communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. Gosling, in these terms:

"Dr. Maundy, formerly of Canterbury, told me, that, in his travels abroad, some eminent physician, who had been in England, gave him a token to spend at his return with Dr. Radcliffe and Dr. Case. They fixed on an evening, and were very merry, when Dr. Radcliffe thus began a health: 'Here, brother Case, to all the fools, your patients.' 'I thank you, good brother,' replied Case; 'let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice.'"‡

* P. 47, 48.

† Author of "The Rival Modes."

‡ It is observable, that, in Mr. Pope's account of the frenzy of John Dennis, Dr. Case is sent for to attend him. It should also be observed, that, as his name was Latinized to *Caseus*, it was, upon no slight ground, supposed by some foreigners to have been *Cheese*.

his "Hind and Panther," in which he paid extravagant compliments to the church of Rome, and spoke altogether as contemptuously of the church of which he lately professed himself a member. It was remembered at this time, that he, but few years before, wrote the tragi-comedy of the "Spanish Friar." See the preceding reign.

An anonymous portrait, to the knees, of a man crowned with laurel, writing at a table. On his forehead is a maggot. Underneath are these verses :

" In's own defence the author writes ;
Because, when this foul maggot bites,
He ne'er can rest in quiet ;
Which makes him make so sad a face,
He'd beg your worship, or your grace,
Unseen, unseen, to buy it."

This print represents SAMUEL WESLEY, who was, in early life, *possessed* with the spirit of poetry, as he, in 1685, published in 8vo. a collection of his juvenile compositions, entitled "Maggots, or Poems on several Subjects never before handled." He afterward entered into holy orders, and was rector of South Ormesby, in Lincolnshire, when he published "The Life of our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ," an heroic poem, 1693, fol. with various cuts, said to have been engraved by Faithorne. He, in 1695, published *Elegies on the death of Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson*.* It is to be regretted that his vein of poetry was not exhausted when he published his "Maggots," as he incurred the censure of Garth in his "Dispensary," who severely lashes him in these lines :

" Had Wesley never aim'd in verse to please,
We had not rank'd him with our Ogilbys.
Still censures will on dull pretenders fall :
A Codrus should expect a Juvenal."

He, however, made ample amends for his bad poetry, by his good life, and his *Dissertations upon the Book of Job* in Latin, which were published after his decease. He was father of John Wesley, well known to the world by his preaching and writings.

* See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 963.

SIR PAUL RYCAUT, many years consul at Smyrna, and his late majesty's resident at Hamburgh, and F. R. S. *M. Vandergucht* sc. 8vo. See the reign of CHARLES II.

SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE, *Æt.* 69, 1685. *Kneller* p. *R. White* sc. *Another* in 8vo. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES CHARDIN, miles, *natus* 1⁶/₁₅ Nov. 1643. *Loggan* sc. *Before* his "*Travels*," 1686; fol.

JOHANNES CHARDIN, miles. *J. Gole* sc. *Before* his "*Travels*," in French, 12mo. *This is copied from the former. There is another head of him in an oval, supported by two Eastern figures. S. Thomassin* sc.

JOHANNES CHARDIN; 12mo. *Penninge*.

John Chardin, a French Protestant, sheltered himself in England, soon after the revocation of the famous Edict of Nantz by Lewis XIV. He was treated here with uncommon respect, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles II. His "*Travels to Persia*," of which there are abstracts in Harris's and other Collections of Voyages, are well worth the reader's perusal. He died at London, the 5th of January, 1713.

WILLIAM WINSTANLEY; *a bust betwixt two pyramids. Before* his "*Lives of the Poets*," 1687; 8vo. See an account of him in the preceding reign.

DR. BRADY. *E. Harding* sc. 4to. in *Adolphus's "British Cabinet."*

Robert Brady was born in the county of Norfolk, and admitted in Caius College, in Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1643. He took his degree of bachelor of physic in 1653, and was created doctor in that faculty

Sept. 5th, 1660, by virtue of the king's mandatory letters. On the 1st of December the same year, he was, in pursuance of King Charles's mandate, elected master of his college, upon the resignation of Dr. Bachcroft. About the year 1670, he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London; in which office, how well he employed himself in perusing those valuable documents in his possession, is obvious from his historical works. Some time after he was chosen regius professor of physic in the university of Cambridge. In 1679, he wrote a letter to Dr. Sydenham, which is published among that learned person's works. But his largest and most considerable performance was, "An Introduction to the old English History," and "A Complete History of England, from the first entrance of the Romans, unto the end of the reign of King Richard II." in three vols. folio; about which he was employed several years. It is asserted by Dr. Gilbert Stuart, that this work formed the basis of Hume's "History." Dr. Brady also wrote a treatise on Burghs, in thin folio. In the year 1681, he was chosen one of the representatives for the university of Cambridge, in that parliament which met at Oxford; and again, in 1685, in the parliament of King James II. He was likewise physician in ordinary to that king; and, on the 22d of October, 1688, was one of those who gave in their depositions concerning the birth of the pretended prince of Wales.

He died on the 19th of August, 1700. He was an accurate writer, and a curious and diligent searcher into our ancient records.

WILLIAM MOLLINEAUX. *P. Simms sc. Prefixed to his "Treatise on Ireland," 1725.*

William Mollineaux, or Molyneux, a gentleman of great learning and accomplishments, was born April 17th, 1656. He was joint engineer and surveyor-general of Ireland, with William Robinson, esq. member of parliament for the university of Dublin; and commissioner for stating the accounts of the army, and for inspecting into all forfeitures, with a salary of 400*l.* a year. He was also a master in Chancery. *Ob.* 1698. See a list of his writings in Harris's "History of the Writers of Ireland," page 259.

PHILOSOPHERS.

ISAAC NEWTON, whom that innate modesty which usually attends on true genius had restrained from displaying his mighty talents, broke forth from his obscurity in the reign of James II. Then it was that he published his “*Principia*,” a work that occasioned the greatest revolution that ever was made in the world of science. This performance is an illustrious proof of the power of the human mind; it being the highest instance that can, or probably ever will be given of the exertion of it. His portrait belongs to the reign of Anne.

There is a print of him engraved by Bickham, which may be placed as a memorial in this reign: it is a head *radiated like the sun*, in the midst of a planetary system. The following lines of Lucretius may without pedantry be affixed to it; they are much better suited to this character than to that of Epicurus.

“ Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, et omnes
Perstrinxit stellas, exortus ut ætherius sol.”

JOHN LOCKE, who was in metaphysics what Newton was in the higher mathematics, finished his “*Essay on the Human Understanding*” in the reign of James II. Newton led mankind to the knowledge of the material world with which they were surrounded; Locke to the knowledge of the ideal world within themselves.* His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

THOMAS COWEL, *Æt.* 63, *Nov.* 1688; *oval frame, wig, neckcloth.*

I think he was author of a book on gardening: *quære*.—There were several other authors who flourished in this reign, but their heads would be more properly placed in the next.

* The Cartesian philosophy began visibly to decline from this era.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

A HISTORY PAINTER.

CHARLES DE LA FOSSE. *A. Walker sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

CHARLES DE LA FOSSE. *H. Rigaud p. Du Change sc. 1707.*

Charles de la Fosse, a celebrated French artist, was a disciple of Le Brun. He painted two ceilings for Ralph, duke of Montague,* in which he represented the apotheosis of Isis, and an assembly of the gods. He was esteemed a better colourist than the generality of the French school. He returned to his own country at the revolution.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

JOHN RILEY. The portrait of this artist belongs to the reign of William. See Noble, vol. I.

THOMAS MURRAY. *A. Bannerman sc. In Walpole's "Painters."*

THOMAS MURRAY. *T. Murray; M. Corsi; in "Mus. Florent."*

THOMAS MURRAY; *mezz. T. Murray; J. Smith, 1696.*

* The magnificent house where these ceilings are, is now the British Museum: the plan of it was brought from Paris, where his grace was ambassador. It gives us a good idea of the finest French hotels.

Thomas Murray, a native of Scotland, born about 1666, was a scholar of John Riley. He was one of the most eminent painters of his time, and employed by the royal family, and many of the nobility. His pictures are said to have been faithful resemblance and chastely coloured. He died in 1724, aged 58.

HENRY TILSON; *ipse p. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

HENRY TILSON. *H. Meyer sc.*

Henry Tilson, a scholar of Sir Peter Lely, was esteemed a good painter of portraits both in oil and crayons; especially in the latter. He was about seven years in Italy, where he studied the works of the most celebrated masters. He was rising in reputation, when he conceived a violent passion for a woman who slighted him. This unhappy affair disordered his senses, and he, in a fit of frenzy, shot himself with a pistol. He died in the 36th year of his age.

PAINTERS IN VARIOUS BRANCHES.

JOHN SYBRECHT. *N. Largilliere p. Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

John Sybrecht, a noted painter of landscapes, was invited into England by the Duke of Buckingham, who employed him at Cliveden in this reign. He did several views of Chatsworth. *Ob.* 1703, *Æt.* 73.

WILLIAM VANDE VELDE, junior, a celebrated painter of sea-pieces. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES WYCK, &c. *Kneller p.* 1685. *Faber f.* 1730; *h. sh. mezz.* See the reign of CHARLES II.

HENRY GYLES; thus inscribed: "Glass-painting for windows, as arms, sundials, history, landscape,

&c. done by Henry Gyles, of the city of York." *F. Place f. 12mo. mezz.**

HENRY GYLES; in *Walpole's "Painters," with John Rowel.*

HENRY GYLES. *W. Richardson.*

This artist painted a window at University College, in Oxford, in the year 1687. It is well known that the art of painting on glass was commonly practised in England before the reformation; and it appears from a series of dates taken by Mr. Walpole from windows now in being, that it has been also practised in every age since that period. Peter Oliver painted on glass in the reign of Charles II. and the two following reigns; John Langton,† in the reign of Anne; Price and Rowell,‡ were practitioners of late years; and the art is

* Mr. Thoresby, in the Catalogue of his Museum, numbers among his rarities "the picture of Mr. Henry Gylcs, the famous glass-painter, of York, wrought in mezzotinto, when that art was known to few others, by the celebrated Mr. Francis Place." This, he says, he bought, with other curiosities, of Mr. Gyles's executors. Among Dr. Lister's papers, in Ashmole's Museum, is a letter written by Gyles, in which he complains with great sensibility of having been defrauded by some of the English nobility. He was once inclined to leave his country, which, as he says, had "spit in his face for forty years together."

† John Langton was an ingenious writing-master at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. In 1713, he presented a most curious piece of writing, in the ancient and modern hands, to Queen Anne. There is a fine copy of this at Burghley-house. It is said in a manuscript note belonging to this piece, that *he retrieved the art of glass-painting.*

‡ John Rowell, who was by profession a plumber, practised glass-painting at High Wycomb, in the county of Bucks, and afterward at Reading, in Berkshire. He was employed by the late Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and executed many pieces for Dr. Maddox, late bishop of Worcester; particularly a history of Christ praying in the garden, after a design of Dr. John Wall, of Worcester.§ He painted a set of windows for Dr. Scawen Kenrick, in the church of Hambledon, in Buckinghamshire. He did the nativity of Christ, and the Roman charity, in two large windows: the former was purchased of his widow by Mr. Chute, of the Vine, in Hampshire; the latter by the late Lord Viscount Fane. The colours, in some of his paintings, stand very well; in others they have been observed greatly to fail. He discovered the beautiful red which is so conspicuous in our old windows; but this secret is supposed to have died with him, in the year 1756.

§ Dr. Wall informs me, that his design is strangely altered in the execution. The truth is, that Rowell was very deficient in drawing.

now professed by W. Peckitt, of York.* This kind of painting is admirably adapted to some Scripture histories. I can easily imagine, that the glory of the Transfiguration painted on glass by Raphael, must have had a much more astonishing effect, than the same subject, executed by the same hand, on an opaque ground.†

AN ENGRAVER, &c.

PEARCE TEMPEST, engraver and printseller ;
inscribed, "Cavete vobis principes ;" small 4to. mezz.

PEARCE TEMPEST ; *in the habit of a nonconforming divine, without his name. One of the set of Cries by Lauron ; h. sh.‡*

Pearce Tempest received some instructions in the art of engraving from Hollar, and assisted him in several of his works.§ But few of his performances are extant, though his name, with the word *excudit*, is often affixed to the prints which he sold, particularly to Lauron's Cries, and Barlow's Birds and Beasts. His name has been fre-

* I have seen various materials used in glass-painting, and several pieces of painted glass, more or less finished, from the laying on of the colours, to the last operation of running them in the stove or furnace. I have also seen the process of enamelling at Birmingham ; and am assured that the two arts are so much the same, that the former could never have been lost.

† This art has been brought to great perfection by Mr. James Pearson and his wife. Among other capital works, she executed the celebrated cartoons of Raphael, on seven large squares of glass, the colours entirely vitrified in the fire. They were sold to the Marquis of Lansdown for 600*l.* She has since painted another set much superior in style ; which were sold to Sir Gregory Page Turner for 1000*l.* Mr. Pearson has executed some superior to any other artist : a window at Salisbury cathedral ; the brazen serpent, after Mortimer ; the Nota, after Corregio ; the smiths, after Wright, of Derby ; a view of the piazza, Covent-garden ; a pier of ruins ; and a pair of flowers, are in the best style of the art. Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, has some very fine specimens of Mr. Pearson's painting, &c.

‡ There are very few who knew, or even supposed, that this was the portrait of Tempest. A man, whose face is familiar to us, may easily escape us unknown in masquerade. The dress to which we are accustomed adds greatly to the resemblance ; it is therefore absurd to be drawn in foreign habits, and assumed characters.

§ See the "Life of Hollar," by Vertue.

quently Italianized to Tempesta, in T. Osborne's "Catalogue," which has occasioned his being confounded with Antonio Tempesta, a famous painter and engraver, who flourished about a century before him. He was living in the reign of Anne.

MUSICIANS.

DR. JOHN BLOW, organist of his majesty's chapel royal. *W. Reader p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

Dr. John Blow, organist, composer, and master of the children of the chapel royal, in the reign of Charles II. and the three following reigns. His portrait was painted in that of William III.

GODEFRIDUS FINGER, Olmutius, Moravus, Regiæ Capellæ Musicus. *S. Gribelin sc. He is represented kneeling, and holding out a piece of music in a scroll. The bust of James II. is in the upper part of the print; ornaments; large 4to. Before his XII. Sonata, Lond. 1688.*

A WRITING-MASTER.

N. STRINGER, writing-master, 1686.

"Nature writes short-hand too, for here we find
True characters of an ingenious mind:
In every feature of his modest face,
Symbols of wit and industry we trace," &c.

Before his book of short-hand.

Nathaniel Stringer was author of "Rich redivivus, or Mr. Jeremiah Rich's Short-Hand improved;" 8vo.*

* The curious in Calligraphy may see an account of the most eminent English writing-masters, in R. More's "Essay on the Invention of Writing," &c. prefixed to his copy-book, 1725, and Massey's new account of them.

ACTORS.

THOMAS BETTERTON. *R. Williams exc. h. sh. mezz. scarce.*

THOMAS BETTERTON. *Prefixed to his "Life." Vr. Gucht sc. 8vo.*

Thomas Betterton was born in Tothill-street, Westminster, in 1635, and, after having left school, is said to have been put apprentice to a bookseller. The particulars of his early life, however, are not ascertained, but it is generally thought that he made his first appearance on the stage in 1656, at the opera-house in Charter-house-yard, under the direction of Sir William Davenant, and continued to perform here till the restoration, when King Charles granted patents to two companies, the one called the king's company, and the other the duke's. The former acted at the theatre royal, in Drury-lane, and the latter at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. Betterton went over to Paris, at the command of King Charles II. to take a view of the French scenery, and at his return made such improvements as added greatly to the lustre of the English stage.

For several years both companies acted with the greatest applause, and the taste for dramatic entertainments was never stronger than whilst these two companies played. The two companies were, however, at length united, though the time of this union is not precisely known; Gildon placing it in 1682, and Cibber in 1684, and then it was that Betterton first shone forth with the greatest degree of lustre; for having survived the famous actors upon whose model he had formed himself, he was now at liberty to display his genius in its full extent.—His merit as an actor cannot now be very accurately displayed; but Cibber informs us, "Betterton was an actor, as Shakspeare was an author, both without competitors, formed for the mutual assistance and illustration of each other's genius! How Shakspeare wrote, all men who have a taste for nature may read and know; but with what higher rapture would he still be read, could they conceive how Betterton played him! Then might they know the one was born alone to speak what the other only knew to write! Pity it is that the momentary beauties, flowing from an harmonious elocution, cannot,

like those of poetry, be their own record! that the animated graces of the player can live no longer than the instant breath and motion that present them, or at best can but faintly glimmer through the memory or imperfect attestation of a few surviving spectators! Could how Betterton spoke be as easily known as what he spoke, then might you see the muse of Shakspeare in her triumph, with all her beauties in her best array, rising into real life, and charming her beholders. But alas! since all this is so far out of the reach of description, how shall I shew you Betterton? Should I therefore tell you that all the Othellos, Hamlets, Hotspurs, Macbeths, and Brutuses, you have seen since his time, have fallen short of him, this still would give you no idea of his particular excellence."

This admirable performer continued to play after he had reached the age of seventy, when the public remembering the pleasure he had given them, would not allow so deserving a man, after fifty years' service, to withdraw without some marks of their bounty; and in the spring of 1709, a benefit, which was then a very uncommon favour, was granted to him, and the play of *Love for Love* was acted for this purpose. He himself performed Valentine; Mrs. Bracegirdle, and Mrs. Barry, though they had quitted the stage, appeared on this occasion; the former in the character of Angelica, and Mrs. Barry in that of Mrs. Frail. After the play was over, these two actresses appeared leading on Betterton; and Mrs. Barry spoke an epilogue, written by Mr. Rowe.

Mr. Betterton died April 28, 1710, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Sir Richard Steele attended the funeral, and two days after published a paper in the "Tatler" to his memory.

EDWARD KYNASTON; *from an original picture by Sir Peter Lely. R. Cooper sc. 4to.*

Edward Kynaston, a very handsome youth, at the time of the restoration of Charles the second, in the year 1660, was engaged by Sir Will'am Davenant to perform the principal female characters at that time represented on the stage, which he is reported to have done with extraordinary success, and was so much in vogue that the ladies of quality prided themselves in taking him with them in their coaches to Hyde-Park, in his theatrical habit after the play; which in those days they had sufficient time to do, as plays then

used to begin at four o'clock. Kynaston continued to perform in female attire, long after he had reached manhood; and the occasion of his giving up that cast of characters was in consequence of the king's coming a little before his usual time to a tragedy, who found the actors not ready to begin; when his majesty, not choosing to have as much patience as his good subjects, sent to learn the cause of the delay; upon which the master of the company went to the royal box, and rightly judging that the best excuse for the default would be the true one, fairly told his majesty that the queen was not yet shaved. Charles, whose good humour loved to laugh at a jest, as well as to make one, accepted the excuse, which served to divert him, till the male queen could be effeminated.

After resigning the petticoats, Kynaston assumed the male parts in the first line of tragedy. His handsomeness was very little abated, even at the age of sixty; his teeth were all sound, white, and even as a reigning *toast* of twenty. He had something of a formal gravity in his mien, which was attributed to the stately step he had been so early confined to, in female characters. But even that, in characters of superiority, had its proper graces; it misbecame him not in the part of Leon, in Fletcher's *Rule a Wife, and have a Wife*; which he executed with a determined manliness, and honest authority, well worth the best actor's imitation. He had a piercing eye, and in characters of heroic life, a quick imperious vivacity, in his tone of voice, that painted the tyrant truly terrible. There were two plays of Dryden in which he shone with uncommon lustre; in *Aurenge-Zebe* he played Morat; and in *Don Sebastian*, Muley Moloch; in both these parts, he had a fierce, lion-like majesty in his port and utterance, that gave the spectator a kind of trembling admiration!

He continued on the stage until the latter end of the reign of King William, or the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne, the time of his death is uncertain.

CAVE UNDERHILL, in the character of Obadiah in Ben Jonson's Play of the Alchymist. *Faber fecit*; 8vo. *mez.*

CAVE UNDERHILL; copied from the above. *R. Grave sc.* 8vo.

Cave Underhill, a low comedian, contemporary with Betterton, played the principal Grave-digger to that excellent performer's Hamlet. Colley Cibber, who knew him personally, commends him highly for his acting in several characters of a very different cast, and requiring a versatility of talent to fill them with propriety and with effect. He continued on the stage a long time; longer indeed than he should have done, as his powers were considerably diminished during the last years of his performance there: this appears evident from the following severe critique on his acting, given by Tony Aston in his brief Supplement to Cibber's Life; where, noticing Cave Underhill, he says, "Though not the best actor in precedency, was more admired by the actors than the audience; there being no rivals in his dry, heavy, downright way in low comedy. His few parts were, the first Grave-digger in *Hamlet*, Sancho Pancha, in the first part of *Don Quixote*, Ned Blunt in the *Rover*, Jacomo in the *Libertine*, and the Host in the *Villain*: all which were dry, heavy characters, except Jacomo, in which when he aimed at any archness, he fell into downright insignificance. He was about fifty years of age, the latter end of King William's reign; about six feet high; long, and broad-faced, and rather corpulent, his face very like the *Homo Sylvestris*, or *Champanza*; for his nose was flattish and short, and his upper lip very long and thick, with a wide mouth and short chin, a churlish voice, and awkward action (leaping often up with both his legs at a time, when he conceived any thing waggish, and afterward hugging himself at the waggish thought). He could not enter into any serious character, much less into tragedy; could scarce be brought to speak a Latin sentence in *Don Quixote*, and was the most confined actor I ever saw."

Cave Underhill lived for a short time a pensioner on the theatrical superannuated fund, and died at a very great age; but the particular time is not ascertained: his last benefit was announced in Steele's popular paper "The Tatler."

CLASS XI.

LADIES, &c.

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH, the Earl of Doncaster, and the Lord Henry Scot, her sons; *whole length. Kneller p. Smith f. (1688); large h. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchess of MONMOUTH and her sons; *without inscription; large h. sh. mezz.*

See an account of the Dutchess of Monmouth, in the reign of CHARLES II.

James Scot, earl of Doncaster, who, after the attainder of his father, was called earl of Dalkeith, espoused Henrietta, second daughter of Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. He died in 1705, and left issue three sons and two daughters; of whom Francis, the eldest, became duke of Buccleugh, upon the demise of his grandmother, the Dutchess of Monmouth.

Henry Scot, the younger of the two surviving sons of the Duke of Monmouth, was, in the reign of Anne, created earl of Deloraine. He was, in the next reign, register of Scotland, captain and colonel of the second troop of horse-grenadier guards, and colonel of a regiment of foot. He was also gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales, and one of the sixteen peers for Scotland. He married, in 1706, Anne, daughter to William Duncomb, of Battlesden, in the county of Bedford, esq. by whom he had issue two sons.

March 29,
1706.

The Countess of DERBY. *Wissing p. R. Williams f. large 4to. mezz.*

This lady is most probably Elizabeth Butler, who was daughter of Thomas, earl of Ossory, wife of William Richard George, the ninth earl of Derby, and sister to James, duke of Ormond.

The Countess of LICHFIELD. *G. Kneller p. J. Becket f. a whole length; her right hand is held out to a dog; mezz.*

The Countess of LICHFIELD. *Kneller p. J. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

The Lady LICHFIELD. *S. Varelst p. P. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh.*

Charlotte, natural daughter of Charles II. by Barbara, countess of Castlemain, who became afterward dutchess of Cleveland. She was married to Sir Edward Henry Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, who, in 1674, was created earl of Lichfield. He was lord of the bed-chamber to James II. and colonel of his majesty's first regiment of foot-guards. He died the 14th of July, 1716, and was survived by his countess, by whom he had twelve sons, and six daughters.* She died February 17, 1717-18. She was much handsomer than her sister Barbara, who became a nun at Pontoise, in France.

The Countess of DORCHESTER. *Kneller p. J. Smith exc. (1688); h. sh. mezz.*

CATHARINE SEDLEY, countess of Dorchester. *Ob. 1717. W. Richardson.*

Her portrait, by Dahl, is at Strawberry-hill.

Catharine Sedley was a woman of a sprightly and agreeable wit, which could charm without the aid of beauty, and longer maintain its power. She had been the king's mistress, before he ascended the throne; and was, not long after, created countess of Dorchester. Sir Charles Sedley, her father, looked upon this title as a splendid indignity, purchased at the expense of his daughter's honour.† The king continued frequently to visit her, which gave

* Collins's "Peerage," edit. 1768.

† Sir Charles, who was very active against the king about the time the revolution, said, that in gratitude he should do his utmost to make his majesty's daughter a queen, as he had made his own a countess.

great uneasiness to the queen, who employed her friends, and especially the priests, to persuade him to break off his amorous correspondence. They remonstrated to him the guilt of such a commerce, and the reproach it would bring on the Catholic religion. She, on the contrary, employed the whole force of her ridicule against the priests and their counsels; but without success. They, at length, prevailed with him to forsake her; and he is said to have "sent her word, either to retire into France, or to have her pension of 4000*l.* a year withdrawn."* It was then, probably, that she repented of having been the royal mistress:

"Yet Vane could tell what ills from beauty spring;
And Sedley curs'd the form that pleas'd the king."

S. JOHNSON.

She understood dress, and was expensive in it to a degree of extravagance. She had by the king a daughter named Catharine, who was first married to James, earl of Anglesey, and afterward to John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby. This lady has drawn her own character to as great advantage as that of the duke her husband is drawn in the dedications of Dryden, and other panegyrics of his contemporary poets.† The countess, her mother, who was "a spy to government," and in danger of being impeached for treason in the reign of William,‡ espoused David, earl of Portmore, by whom she had issue two sons. She died at Bath, 26 Oct. 1717.

LADY HENRIETTA BERKELEY; *from an original picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, at Strawberry-hill. H. R. Cooke sc. 4to.*

This unfortunate lady, whose beauty and attractions proved her ruin, was fifth daughter to George, first earl of Berkeley. Mary, her eldest sister, was married in the reign of Charles II. to Ford, lord Grey, of Warke; who became so notorious by his treacherous desertion of the Duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemore, though he himself had invited the duke to this rash attempt to dethrone James II. and had accompanied him from Holland on his fatal enterprise.

* Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 131.

† See this character in vol. VIII. of Mr. Pope's Works, published by Dr. Warburton.

‡ Appendix to Dalrymple's "Memoirs," part ii. p. 103, 186.

From the evidence that was given on Lord Grey's trial for seducing the Lady Henrietta Berkeley, it appeared that he had encouraged a passion for her when she was a girl, and basely taking advantage of the opportunities which his alliance with her family afforded, had succeeded in seducing her when she was but little more than seventeen. After she had acknowledged an affection for him, the intrigue was continued about a twelvemonth without discovery, but with great risk; and on one occasion, as he himself confessed, he "was two days locked up in her closet, without food or drink, but only a little sweetmeats." At length, the suspicions of the Countess of Berkeley being excited by some trivial accident, she commanded her third daughter, the Lady Arabella, to search her sister's room, on which the latter delivered up a letter she had just been writing to Lord Grey, to this effect:—"My sister *Bell* did not suspect our being together last night; for she did not hear the noise. Pray come again Sunday or Monday; if the last, I shall be very impatient." This disclosure took place at Berkeley-house, in London; and every precaution was taken to prevent any correspondence or clandestine meeting between the parties; notwithstanding which, Lady Henrietta contrived to elope from Durdants (a seat of the Berkeleys, near Epsom), and to join Lord Grey in London, with whom she resided for a short time in a lodging-house, at Charing-cross.

The Earl of Berkeley indicted him, and several other persons, for conspiring to ruin his daughter, by seducing her from her father's house, and soliciting her to commit whoredom and adultery with the said Lord Grey. The trial came on in November, 1682, at Westminster Hall; and after a most affecting scene, the Lady Henrietta being herself present, and making oath that she had left home of her own accord, the jury were preparing to withdraw to consider of their verdict, when a new turn was given to the proceedings, by the lady's declaring, in opposition to her father's claim of her person, "that she would not go with him; that she was married, and under no restraint, and that her husband was then in court."

Sir Francis Pemberton, the lord chief-justice, then desired to see her husband: on this a Mr. Turner came forward, and stating himself to be "a gentleman, sometimes resident in town and often in Somersetshire," claimed her as his wife, and affirmed that he had two witnesses present to testify the marriage. Under these circumstances Lord Grey was admitted to bail; but Lord Berkeley

again claiming his daughter, and attempting to seize her by force in the hall, a great scuffle ensued, and swords were drawn on both sides. At this critical moment the court broke up, and the judge passing by, ordered his tip-staff to take Lady Henrietta into custody, and convey her to the King's Bench; whither Mr. Turner accompanied her. On the last day of term, she was released by order of the court; and the business being in some way arranged among the parties, during the vacation, the law-suit was not persevered in. Lady Henrietta, herself, is stated to have died, unmarried, in the year 1710; consequently, the claim of Turner must have been a mere collusion to save Lord Grey.

The LADY ELIZABETH WILMOT. *Wissing and Vandervaaert p. Smith f. (1688); h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was the second of the three daughters and coheirs of John Wilmot, earl of Rochester. She was married to Edward, the third earl of Sandwich, who dying in 1729, left her a widow. She lived to a very advanced age, and died, not many years since, at Paris, where she spent the latter part of her life. I was told by an honourable person who knew her well, that she inherited a large portion of her father's wit and vivacity.* The Earl of Rochester had a son named Charles, who died 12 November, 1681; upon which the title became extinct. It was afterward conferred upon Laurence, viscount Kenelworth, a younger son of Edward, earl of Clarendon.

The LADY HENRIETTA, and the LADY MARY HYDE, daughters of the Right Honourable the Earl of Rochester. *Wissing p. Smith f. whole lengths; large h. sh. mezz. They are represented young.*

The Lady Henrietta Hyde was second daughter of Laurence, earl of Rochester. She espoused James, earl of Dalkeith, eldest surviving son of James, duke of Monmouth. See the Dutchess of MONMOUTH, &c. in this Class; and the Earl of DONCASTER in Noble.

* She is mentioned in Pope's Works by Warburton, VII. p. 121, edit. 1751.

LADY MARY HYDE, with her sister Lady Henrietta Hyde. *mezz. Wissing pinxit. J. Smith sc.*

Lady Mary was third daughter of Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester; she married Francis Seymour, earl of Conway, 1703, and died 1709, leaving four daughters.

HENRIETTA MARIA, LADY WENTWORTH, baroness of Nettlestead, the only daughter and heir of Thomas, lord Wentworth, grandchild and heir of Thomas, earl of Cleveland. *Kneller p. R. Williams f. whole length; large h. sh.**

HENRIETTA MARIA, LADY WENTWORTH. *P. Lely, 1675. W. Richardson. From an original picture.*

Lady Harriot Wentworth, a woman of an elegant person and engaging manners, was well known to the world as the mistress of the Duke of Monmouth. This criminal attachment was, for a considerable time, supposed to have been maintained with constancy, at least on her side. The duke acknowledged, just before his execution, to two prelates and other divines who attended him, that "he had an affection for Lady Harriot, and prayed that if it were pleasing to God, it might continue; otherwise, that it might cease; and God heard his prayer." When he addressed himself to the people from the scaffold, he spoke "in vindication of the Lady Harriot, saying, she was a woman of great honour and virtue, a religious godly lady." He was told by some of the divines "of his living in adultery with her." He said, "that for these two years past he had not lived in any sin that he knew of, and that he was sure, when he died, to go to God, and therefore he did not fear death, which they might see in his face."†

* I do not believe this was the Lady Harriot Wentworth, who was mistress to the Duke of Monmouth, who was always called Lady Harriot and not Lady Wentworth. I remember an old Lady Wentworth so called, who probably was niece to Lady Harriot, and who I suppose to be represented by this print.—LORD ORFORD.

† Bishop Lloyd's Letter; for an account of which see the note subjoined to the article of the Dutchess of Monmouth, in the reign of Charles II.

The LADY BRANDON. *Wissing p. Smith f.* (1687); *h. sh. mezz.*

The LADY BRANDON. *Wissing p. Sold by Cooper;* *h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was the wife of Charles Gerard, lord Gerard, of Brandon, son and heir of Charles, earl of Macclesfield. Lord Brandon, together with the Earls of Huntingdon and Shaftesbury, the Lords Grey of Werk, Russel, and Cavendish, and several gentlemen of distinction, in the late reign, presented the Duke of York as a popish recusant, at the King's Bench bar in Westminster Hall. He was one of the partisans of the Duke of Monmouth, and was tried and condemned for the concern he had in his rebellion; but was reprieved by the king the 2d of December, 1685: the 5th of that month had been assigned for his execution. This was the most signal, if not the only act of James's clemency. He was tried and condemned but few years before, for breaking a boy's neck in a drunken fit; but found means to procure the king's pardon.*

The LORD CHURCHILL's two daughters. *Knel-ler p. Smith f.* (1688); *whole lengths; mezz.*

HENRIETTA and ANNE CHURCHILL, &c. *Paulus Mignard Avenionensis p. Londini; Van Somer f. whole lengths; h. sh. mezz.*

The two eldest of the four beauteous daughters of the Lord Churchill, better known by the title of the Duke of Marlborough. The personal charms of these ladies were afterward deservedly celebrated. They were indeed powerful enough to subdue as great heroes as their father.

LADY MARY OSBORNE, with her brother William Henry, lord Osborne; *mezz. J. Hill; R. Williams.*

Lady Mary was daughter to Peregrine, duke of Leeds. She was first married to Henry, duke of Beaufort, 1711, and secondly to John Cochrane, fourth earl of Dundonald.

* See Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 126, 127.

MADAM ELIZABETH BROWNLOW, a child.
Wissing p. Smith f. whole length; h. sh. mezz.

LADY ELIZABETH BROWNLOW; *with a flower-pot; mezz. Browne.*

LADY BROWNLOW; *mezz. whole length; with a dog. J. Smith.*

The LADY BROWNLOW, a child. *Soust p. Becket f. whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

The original portrait is in the possession of Sir Brownlow Cust, and is now at Belton, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire.

Elizabeth Brownlow was eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, bart. She espoused John Cecil, earl of Exeter, by whom she was mother of Brownlow Cecil, who succeeded his father in title and estate.

MADAM JANE SKEFFINGTON. *W. Wissing p. J. Smith f. (1687); h. sh. mezz.*

This young lady was descended from an ancient family, long seated at Skeffington, in the county of Leicester. She was, as I am informed, daughter of Sir William Skeffington, bart. and sister to Sir John, who was created viscount Massareen, of the kingdom of Ireland, by Charles II.* He was one of the privy council to King James, who made him governor of the county of Londonderry, and the town of Colerane.

MADAM ANNE WINDHAM; *a girl sitting by a vase of flowers. W. Wissing p. J. Becket f. mezz.*

Quære if a daughter of Sir William Windham, who was advanced to the dignity of a baronet by Charles II. This gentleman was father of Sir Edward, and grandfather of Sir William, who was

* I suspect, from her youthful appearance, that she might be a daughter of Lord Massareen: quære.

deservedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents. I have heard it remarked by a person who was well acquainted with the history of the family, that he never knew a poor man, or a plebeian, of the name of Windham.

It has been conjectured, that the lady represented by the print may be a daughter, or of the family of Mrs. Anne Windham, who, in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. published an account of that prince's concealment, at the house of Colonel Wyndham, her husband, at Trent, in Somersetshire, soon after the battle of Worcester. The relation was written by the colonel, and is subjoined to "Boscobel, or the compleat History of his Sacred Majesty's most miraculous Preservation," &c. the third edition, 1680. I mention these circumstances as some of them may, perhaps, lead to a discovery of the person.

DOROTHY, second wife of Charles, viscount Townshend. *W. N. Gardiner del. From an original at Rainham. E. Harding sc. In Cox's "Memoirs."*

DOROTHY, sister to Robert, earl of Orford; *Ob.* 1726, *Æt.* 40.

MADAM SOAMS. *G. Kneller p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

In the Pepysian Collection this print is inscribed in MS. "Lady Somes:" if this was her proper title, it makes it almost certain that she was Joan, daughter of George Shute, of Stockwell, in Surrey, wife of the second Sir Peter Soames, who died in 1709; because she would only be titled "Madam" during the life of his father, when probably the print was done; and became lady before the death of Mr. Pepys in 1703. *From a note by Sir William Musgrave, bart.*

MADAM BAKER. *Kneller p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

Probably of the family of Sir George Baker, of Crooke, near Durham; from which family the learned and ingenious Mr. Thomas Baker, of St. John's College, in Cambridge, was descended.

There is very little probability of her being a descendant of Sir Richard Baker, the historian, as he left his children in very mean circumstances.

MADAM DOROTHY MASON. *Wissing p. Smith* (1686); *h. sh. mezz.* Afterward Lady Brandon.

* * * * *

CATHARINE DARNLEY, daughter of King James II. and of Catharine Sedley, countess of Dorchester and Portmore, married first to James Annesley, third earl of Anglesea, and secondly to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham and Normanby. *R. Grave sc. Svo.*

Catharine Darnley was married to James Annesley, third earl of Anglesea, in King Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster Abbey, on the 28th of October, 1699, by whom she had a daughter, born Jan. 7, 1700, who was married in Sept. 1718, to William Phipps, esq. son and heir to Sir Constantine Phipps, lord-chancellor of Ireland, in the reign of Queen Anne. Lady Anglesea lived a very unhappy life with her husband, from whom she was separated by consent of parliament, for his cruelty and causeless ill-treatment. She married secondly John Sheffield, first duke of Buckingham of that name, by whom she had issue a daughter, Sophia, who died very young; a son, John, who lived but a few weeks; Robert, born Dec. 11th, 1711, and another son, Edmund, born in 1716, who became second duke of Buckingham, who died in his minority in 1735, and with him ended the honours of the Sheffield family.

ARABELLA CHURCHILL; *from the collection of the Right Hon. Lord Falmouth. J. J. Vanden Berghe sculpt. In Adolphus's "British Cabinet," 4to.*

Arabella Churchill was daughter of Sir Winston Churchill, of Wotton Bassett, in the county of Wilts, and sister of the renowned John Churchill, duke of Marlborough. She was born the 16th of March, 1648. Miss Churchill was maid of honour to the Dutchess of York; and the duke had for some time made his addresses to

her, notwithstanding the ridicule of the court. A party of pleasure having been formed into Yorkshire by the duke and dutchess, Miss Churchill, as maid of honour, attended; the duke persevered in his suit; but his passion was thought to be on the decline, when it was revived and strengthened by the following incident.

The royal party went out a coursing; the dutchess was in a carriage, and all the ladies on horseback. The maids of honour, in general, were indifferently mounted; but Miss Churchill, in compliment to the duke, was provided with a spirited horse, a preference which afforded her no satisfaction, as she was a very bad horse-woman. The duke, who rode by her side, expressed discontent at her awkwardness, and terror had so increased her natural paleness, that his disgust was complete. He spurred his horse forward, intending to have joined some other ladies, when Miss Churchill's palfrey, animated at the example, and impatient of the rein, sprang forward at a full gallop. The lady screamed out, and, after some awkward efforts to retain her seat, fell just as the duke came up to her assistance. She sustained no injury from the accident; but the derangement of her dress discovered a figure so exquisitely proportioned, as to make ample compensation for the want of a more beautiful face. The duke renewed his attentions with the redoubled ardour, and it was soon perceived that his assiduities were not unsuccessful.

The offspring of this attachment were two sons and two daughters. The eldest son was the celebrated James Fitz-James, duke of Berwick; the younger, Henry Fitz-James, was grand-prior of France, and after the revolution in England was, by his father, created duke of Albemarle. Henrietta, the eldest daughter, married Lord Waldegrave; and the younger daughter, whose name is not preserved, took the veil.

Miss Churchill was afterward married to Colonel Charles Godfrey, comptroller of the household, and master of the jewel-office, by whom she had two daughters. She died in May, 1730, at the age of eighty-two.

JOANNA CÆSAR, wife of Ch^s. Cæsar of Great Gransden, in the county of Huntingdon, esq^r. second daughter of Sir Thomas Leventhorpe of Shingey-hall, in Herts, bart. married June 26th, 1662. *R. Wilkinson exc. 4to.*

Joanna Cæsar was the second and youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Leventhorpe, of Shingey (or Shingle) Hall, in the parish of Sabridgeworth, in Herts, by Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Giles Allington, of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, bart. She was married to Mr. Charles Cæsar, second son of Sir Charles Cæsar, master of the Rolls, in the reign of Charles I. June 26th, 1662. He with his lady retired to Great Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, wisely preferring the calm respectability of the life of an honourable country gentleman, to the uncertainty of public splendour, and the inevitable solitudes which attend it. He remained there for thirty years improving his estate by neighbouring purchases, and in 1692 relinquished his principal seat, with its demesne, to his eldest son, and removed to the town of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where he died in August, 1707. By his lady, of whose virtues and charms, both of mind and person, he speaks of in the highest terms in the diary which he left in MS. he left three children; Charles, Henry, and Dorothy. The time of Mrs. Cæsar's death is not recorded.

MRS. TURNOR, (first inscribed Madam Turner).
Kneller pinxit. (1686); 4to. mezz. by Becket.

This lady was the only daughter, and sole heir of the Honourable Algernon Cecil (sixth son of William, second earl of Salisbury), by Dorothy, daughter of Sandford Nevile, of Chevet, in Yorkshire. She married John, the eldest son of Sir Edmund Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, knight, and surviving her husband, she resided at her relations the Dacres, of the Church-house at Leatherhead, where she died in 1736, aged seventy-three, and was buried in the porch of that church. Her descendant, Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford, is in possession of the original portrait by Kneller, in which the flowers in the hands are painted by Verelst.

DOROTHY, wife of John Wentworth, Esq. of Somerly-hall, in Norfolk; eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Leventhorpe, bart. died Jan. 13, 1723. *R. Wilkinson exc. 4to.*

This lady was eldest sister to Joanna, the wife of Charles Cæsar, of Gransden, in the county of Huntingdon, esq. and became the

wife of John Wentworth, of Somerley Hall, in Suffolk, near Yarmouth, in Norfolk, esq. She died, aged above ninety, on the 13th of January, 1722-3, and left by Mr. Wentworth a daughter, Mary, who was married on the 27th of February, 1686-7, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, in Westminster, to Charles Musters, esq. son of Sir John Musters, of Hornsey, in Middlesex, knight. See a Poem to her memory by Mr. Charles Cæsar, in Lodge's Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, with Memoirs of his Family and Descendants. 4to. London, 1810.

IRISH LADIES.

The Countess of KILDARE. *Wissing p. Smith f.* (1686); 4to. *mezz.*

The Countess of KILDARE; *mezz. C. Allard.*

The Lady Elizabeth Jones, eldest daughter of Richard, earl of Ranelagh, and second wife of John Fitzgerald, the eighteenth* earl of Kildare. She was one of the most amiable women of her time, and is deservedly celebrated by Lord Lansdown, in his "Progress of Beauty."

MADAM LOFTUS. *J. Smith f. Sold by Becket; h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was second wife of Adam Loftus, lord Lisburne, in the kingdom of Ireland, and mother-in-law to Lucy, lady Wharton.

MADAM LUCY LOFTUS; *without the name of painter or engraver; h. sh. mezz.†*

Lucy, daughter of Adam Loftus above-mentioned. She was the second wife of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, by whom he had one

* Perhaps the seventeenth: quære.

† There is a mezzotinto of Lord Wharton's first wife from a painting of Sir Peter Lely, which belongs to the preceding reign.

son, Philip, afterward duke of Wharton; and two daughters, Jane, married first to John Holt, of Redgrave, in Suffolk, esq. and afterward to Robert Coke, esq. and Lucy, married to Sir William Morice, bart. Dr. Swift, in his character of Lord Wharton, tells us, "that he bore the gallantries of his lady with the indifference of a stoic; and thought them well recompensed by a return of children to support his family, without the fatigues of being a father."

ELIZABETH ELSTOB; *a small head; in the initial letter G. for her "Translation of an Anglo-Saxon Homily, on the birth of St. Gregory." S. Gribelin sc. (1709). The same letter is in the English Saxon Grammar.*

Elizabeth Elstob was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1683. Her mother, who was a great admirer of learning, especially in her own sex, observed the particular fondness which her daughter had for books, and omitted nothing that might tend to her improvement; but having the misfortune to lose this indulgent parent, when about eight years of age, she was left to the care of a guardian, who imagined *one tongue was sufficient for any woman*. With some difficulty, however, she obtained leave to learn French; and in time, by incessant study, became an excellent linguist, being not only mistress of her own and the Latin, but also of seven other languages.

Mrs. Elstob translated from the French, Madame Scudery's "Essay on Glory."—In 1713, she published "Some Testimonies of learned Men, in favour of an intended edition of the Saxon Homilies." A few of these homilies were printed at Oxford, in folio; but she did not find encouragement to go on with the work. In 1715 she published a Saxon Grammar; but on the death of her brother she was reduced to poverty, and kept a school at Evesham. Queen Caroline gave her a pension, which ceased at the death of her majesty. After this she was taken into the family of the Dutchess of Portland as a governess. She died of a cancer in 1756.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM A SINGLE
CIRCUMSTANCE IN THEIR LIVES.

TITUS OATES, *in the pillory*; over his head is the anagram of his name, "*Testis ovat*," sarcastically applied; *h. sh.*

There are two prints of him in the pillory. At the bottom of one is a vignette, in which is a representation of the whipping of him at the cart's tail: about him are the Jesuits whom he caused to be executed. In the other, which is a half-sheet mezzotinto, is the gallows with the devil on it, at a little distance from the pillory.

TITUS OATES, *in the pillory. W. Richardson.*

TESTUS OVAT, *standing in the pillory*; twenty-four Latin and English verses; very scarce. Hindmarsh, 1695.

TESTIS OVAT; *six English verses*:

"Behold ye heroe, who has done all this,
In a small triumph stand, such as it is,
A kind of an *ovation* only, true,
But those for bloudlesse victories are due;
His were not such; he merits more than eggs,—
Let him in triumph swing and ease his legs."

In its first state; very scarce.

The notorious Titus Oates was, soon after the accession of 8 May, James, convicted of perjury, upon the evidence of above sixty reputable witnesses, of whom nine were Protestants. He was sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand marks, to be stripped of his 1685.

canonical habit, to be whipped twice in three days by the common hangman, and to stand in the pillory at Westminster Hall gate, and at the Royal Exchange. He was, moreover, to be pilloried five times every year, and to be imprisoned during life. The hangman performed his office with uncommon rigour. The best thing James ever did, was punishing Oates for his perjury; and the greatest thing Oates ever did, was supporting himself under the most afflictive part of his punishment with the resolution and constancy of a martyr. A pension of 400*l.* a year was conferred upon this miscreant by King William. He was, for a clergyman, remarkably illiterate; but there have been published under his name, “A Narrative of the Popish Plot;” “The Merchandise of the Whore of Rome;” and “Eikon Basilike, or a Picture of the late King James.” It is well known that he was the son of an Anabaptist; and he probably died in the communion in which he had been educated.*

The Squire of Alsatia. *M. Lauron del. Tempest exc. a whole length; in a hat and feather, and laced neckcloth, sword, cane, &c. The print belongs to the set of Cries, published by Tempest.*

The Squire of Alsatia; in *Caulfield's* “*Remarkable Persons.*”

The ‘Squire of *Alsatia*, which was very probably done from the life,† means one of the gamesters of *White Friars*, which was notorious for these pests of society, who were generally dressed to the extremity of the mode. Their phraseology abounded with such words as are sometimes introduced by pretenders to politeness and “dunces of figure,” whom Swift reckons among the principal corrupters of our language. The reader may see much of this jargon, which indeed requires a glossary to understand it, in Shadwell’s comedy, entitled “The ‘Squire of *Alsatia*,” which was brought upon the stage in this reign.

* See Z. Grey’s “Examination of Neale’s fourth vol. of the History of the Puritans,” p. 378.

† This portrait (from the information of the late George Steevens) is said to represent Bully Dawson, a notorious gambler and black-leg of his time.

HANS BULING, *inscribed*, "*Mountebank*," &c.
M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. One of the set of
Cries; h. sh.

There is a poor mezzotinto of him, with verses at the bottom of the print.

HANS BULING. *M. Lauron; G. Walker.*

Hans Buling, a Dutchman, was well known in London as a mountebank in this and the succeeding reign. He was an odd figure of a man, and was extremely fantastical in his dress. He was attended by a monkey, which he had trained up to act the part of a jack-pudding; a part which he had formerly acted himself, and which was much more natural to him than that of a professor of physic.

Merry Andrew, *with a prominent belly, and large buttons to his doublet; arch look, and antic posture.*
M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. One of the set of
Cries; h. sh.

———— "Major subnectit fibula vestem,
 Et referunt vivos errantia lumina motus:
 In ventrem tumet immodicum," &c.

Addison de Homuncione, vulgo dict. *Punch.*

Merry Andrew on the stage; *playing on a bass-viol; hood with ass's ears. M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries. Both these prints represent the same person.*

PHILIPS, the merry-andrew. *M. Lauron; W. J. Taylor sc.*

This man, whose name was Philips, was some time a fiddler to a puppet-show; in which capacity he held many a dialogue with Punch, in much the same strain as he did afterward with the doctor his master upon the stage. As this zany was regularly educated, he had confessedly the advantage of the generality of his

brethren.—I shall take the liberty to observe here, that some sagacious critics have discovered very evident traces of the ancient drama in the dialogue betwixt *Punch* and the *fiddler*; in which the former answers to one or more of the actors, and the latter to the chorus. The origin of farce has been attributed to the “entertainment exhibited by charlatans and their buffoons in the open street, to gather the crowd together.”*

HUGH MASSEY, *inscribed* “*The Merry Fiddler.*” *M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

HUGH MASSEY. *Caulfield.*

This fellow, who was a vile scraper upon as vile an instrument, picked up a much better subsistence by playing about the streets of London, than several of his brethren of the string. There are many to whom bad music is accommodated: it is no more necessary to play well to please the ears of the common people, than it is to write well to hit the level of their understandings.

CLARK, the English posture-master; *standing on one leg, his heel touching the hind part of his head; his monkey in the same position. M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

JOSEPHUS CLERICUS, posture-masterius. *M. Lauron p. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries. He is represented extremely distorted.*

JOSEPH CLARK, the posture-master. *M. Lauron; W. J. Taylor.*

Joseph Clark, of Pall-mall, was undoubtedly the most extraordinary posture-master that ever existed. Though a well-made man, and rather gross than thin, he exhibited, in a most natural

* See Chambers's Dictionary, article FARCE.

manner, almost every species of deformity and dislocation. He frequently made himself merry with the tailors, whom he employed to take measure of him in one posture, which he changed for another when his clothes were brought home.* He dislocated the vertebræ of his back, and other parts of his body, in such a manner, that Molins,† the famous surgeon, before whom he appeared as a patient, was shocked at the sight, and would not so much as attempt his cure. He often passed for a cripple upon persons with whom he had been in company but a few minutes before. Upon these occasions he would not only change the position of his limbs, but entirely alter the figure of his countenance. The powers of his face were more extraordinary than the flexibility of his body. He would assume all the uncouth faces that he saw at a Quaker's meeting, the theatre, or any other public place. He died about the beginning of King William's reign.‡

The famous Dutch Woman ; *two prints; one represents her dancing on a strained, the other vaulting on a slack rope. M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

When the Dutch woman first danced and vaulted on the rope in London, the people beheld her with pleasure mixed with pain; as she seemed every moment in danger of breaking her neck. She was afterward exceeded by Signora Violante, who not only exhibited many feats which required more strength and agility of body than this woman was mistress of, but she had also a stronger head, as she performed at a much greater distance from the ground than any of her predecessors. Signora Violante§ was no less excellent as a rope-dancer.|| The spectators were astonished, in the late

* See the "Guardian," No. 102. See also the "Philosophical Transactions," No. 242, for July, 1698, Art. iv.

† Or Mullens.

‡ It appears from Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 277, that he was dead in 1697.

§ I have seen the performance of this woman; she was of an athletic form, but quitted the stage, and kept a dancing-school at Edinburgh, where she died.—
LORD HAILES.

|| "Signora Violante," says an author who wrote in the reign of George I. "has taken possession of the king's own parish church, in order to shew her skill to multitudes of admiring spectators."—Touchstone, p. 110.

reign, at seeing the famous Turk dance on the rope, balance himself on a slack wire without a pole, and toss up oranges alternately with his hands; but their admiration was considerably abated when one of the oranges happened to fall, and appeared by the sound to be a ball of painted lead. Signor and Signora Spinacuta are not inferior to the Turk. The former danced on the rope not long since,* at the Little Theatre in the Hay-market,† with two boys tied to his feet. But what is still more extraordinary, a monkey has lately performed there, both as a rope-dancer and an equilibrist, such tricks as no *man* was thought equal to, before the Turk appeared in England.‡

“The portraiture of JOHN WORMBERGH, by birth a Switzer, by religion a Protestant; his height not exceeding two feet seven inches, aged thirty-eight years; who had the honour to be exposed to view of most princes in Europe, and since to the king of Great Britain, and chiefest of the nobility: the like not hitherto seen, being the strangest prodigy in nature, and great astonishment of all beholders. He is at present to be seen in Fleet-street.” *Sold by Issac Oliver, on Ludgate-hill; h. sh.*

JOHN WORMBERGH, *Æt.* 38; *with Dutch, English, and French verses. J. Drapentier.*

JOHN WORMBERGH, *Æt.* 38, (1688); *a small etching.*

JOHN WORMBERGH, *Æt.* 39; *mezz. J. Gole.*

JOHN WORMBERGH, *Æt.* 39, (1689); *standing with James Hanson, eight feet high.*

HANS WORMBERGH, *w. l. mezz. P. Schenk fec. et excud.*

* In 1768.

† Now called a Theatre Royal.

‡ In the reign of James II. there was a very noted rope-dancer in London, whom Mr. Evelyn calls, “the famous Funamble Turk.” See “*Numismata*,” p. 277.

COLLY MOLLY PUFF. *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

COLLY MOLLY PUFF. *M. Lauron; W. J. Taylor.*

This little man, who had nothing at all striking in his appearance, and was but just able to support the basket of pastry which he carried upon his head, sung, in a very peculiar tone, the cant words which passed into his name.* This singularity was very advantageous to him, as it rendered him one of the most noted of the cries in London.

The Cryer of poor JACK, *attended by his lame wife, supported by two sticks. M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

The wife of this man, who was scarce able to limp after her husband, and never carried any fish, was, for many years, his constant attendant through the streets. I have been informed that jealousy was the reason commonly assigned for her attendance.

The merry Milk Maid. *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

This pretty sprightly girl, whose name was Kate Smith, is represented dancing with her milk-pail on her head. The pail is hung round with cups, tankards, porringers, and other pieces of borrowed plate. She is dressed in a white hood; over which is a narrow-brimmed black hat; on each shoulder is a knot, and she holds a white handkerchief in her right hand. The London milk-maids still continue to decorate their pails in this manner, on the 1st of May; when they generally receive small contributions from their customers.

ROGER TEASDELL, and MRS. PARKER, ballad-singers; *inscribed "A merry new song." M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

* He was called *Colly Molly Puff*. See the "Spectator," No. 25.

Roger Teasdell and Mrs. Parker were many years inseparable companions, and partners in trade. Mrs. Parker wore her hat exactly horizontal; Roger's hung so much to one side, that it seemed every moment to be falling off his head. This was the only instance in which this *harmonious* couple disagreed. Each is represented singing, and holding out a single ballad.

“ ————— Jam poscunt undique chartas
Protensæ emptorum dextræ, quas ille vel illa
Distribuit, cantatque simul: neque ferreus iste
Est unquam auditor, dulcis cui lene canæna
Non adhibet tormentum, et furtivum elicit assem.”

V. BOURNE.

SEYLEY, the chimney-sweeper and his boy; *the print is inscribed, “Chimney-sweep.” M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

The bass and treble voices of Seyley and his boy were generally heard in the streets, about six o'clock in the morning. None of our diurnal novelists or biographers have yet given us any real or imaginary memoirs of chimney-sweepers. But they have given us the lives of persons who, in the eye of reason, were of a much lower rank. Devil Dick was, in the strictest propriety of speech, of a much *blacker*, and consequently a meaner character than any chimney-sweeper.* There is one of this occupation now living in Great Windmill-street, who keeps his one-horse chaise: I expect every day to hear that he has purchased a country house.

The true Effigies of JAMES WHITNEY, the notorious highwayman; *whole length; seated in irons; scarce; small h. sh.*

The true Effigies of JAMES WHITNEY, &c. *copy; Svo.*

James Whitney was born at Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, and, when fit for servitude, was apprenticed to a butcher, with whom he

* See “The Adventures of William B—ds—w, commonly styled Devil Dick;” two vols. 12mo. 1754.

continued until the expiration of his time; but no sooner did he become his own master, than he gave way to a very irregular course of life; and committed numerous depredations on the public previous to commencing a confirmed highwayman.

Meeting a gentleman on Bagshot-heath, he commanded him to stand and deliver, to which the other replied, "'Tis well you spoke first; for I was just going to say the same thing to you." "Why, are you a gentleman thief, then?" quoth Whitney. "Yes," said the stranger, "but I have had very bad success to-day." Whitney upon this wished him better luck, and took his leave, really supposing him to be what he pretended.—At night it was the fortune of Whitney and this person to put up at the same inn, when our gentleman told some other travellers, by what stratagem he had escaped being robbed on the road. Whitney had so altered his habit and speech, that the gentleman did not know him again; so that he heard all the story, without being taken notice of. Among other things, he heard him tell one of the company softly, that he had saved 100*l.* by his contrivance. The person to whom he had whispered this, was going the same road the next morning, and said, he had also a considerable sum about him, and if he pleased, should be glad to travel with him for security.

When morning came, the travellers set out, and Whitney in about a quarter of an hour, after them; all the discourse of the gentlemen was about cheating the highwaymen, if they should meet any. When Whitney, at a convenient place, had got before them, and bid them stand, the gentleman whom he met before, not knowing him, he having disguised himself in another manner, briskly cried out, "We were going to say the same thing to you, Sir." "Were you so?" quoth Whitney, "and are you of my profession, then?" "Yes," said both. "If you are," replied Whitney, "I suppose you remember the old proverb, 'two of a trade can never agree,' so that you must not expect any favour on that score. But to be plain, gentlemen, the trick will do no longer; I know you very well, and must have your 100*l.* Sir; and your considerable sum, Sir, turning to the other, let it be what it will, or I shall make bold to send a brace of bullets through each of your heads. You, Mr. Highwayman, should have kept your secret a little longer, and not have boasted so soon of having outwitted a thief; there is nothing for you to do, but deliver or die."—These terrible words put them both in a sad consternation; they were loath to lose their money, but more loath to lose their lives; so, of two evils they chose the

least; the telltale coxcomb disbursing his 100*l.* and the other a somewhat larger sum, professing that they would be careful for the future not to count without their host.

Whitney always affected to appear generous and noble: meeting one day with a gentleman on Newmarket-heath, whose name was Long, and having robbed him of 100*l.* in silver, which was in his portmanteau, tied up in a great bag, the gentleman told him he had a great way to go, and, as he was unknown upon the road, should meet with many difficulties, if he did not return as much as would bear his expenses. Whitney opened the mouth of the bag, and holding it to Mr. Long, "Here," says he, "take what you have occasion for." Mr. Long put in his hand, and took as much as he could hold: to which Whitney made no opposition, but only said with a smile, "I thought you would have had more conscience, Sir."

After running a course of adventures on the road for upwards of thirteen years, he was apprehended on the information of Mother Cozens, who kept a house of ill-fame in Milford-lane, near St. Clement's church. The magistrate, who took the information, committed him to Newgate, where he remained till the next sessions at the Old Bailey, when he was brought to trial and found guilty. The recorder in passing sentence of death on him, exhorted him to a sincere repentance, as it was impossible for him to hope for any reprieve, after such a course of villanies; and, on Wednesday, the 19th of Dec. 1694, he was carried to the place of execution, which was at Porter's Block, near Smithfield, where he hung, being about thirty-four years of age.

WILLIAM FULLER; *prefixed to his "Life;"* 8vo.

WILLIAM FULLER; *copied from the above; in "Memoirs of Remarkable Persons;"* 8vo.

William Fuller was the son of Robert Fuller, the second son of Dr. Thomas Fuller, and was born at Oxford in the year 1634. His mother was the daughter of the Honourable Charles Herbert, esq. of Montgomeryshire, in Wales.

Being of an intriguing and ambitious nature, he was guilty of many tricks and frauds, to obtain those expensive habits, which fortune had not enabled him honestly to acquire; the most remarkable of which was a pretended correspondence with King James the Second, after his abdication; for which he was censured by

the votes of both houses of parliament, and ordered to be prosecuted; on which he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced, "That he should go to all the courts in Westminster, with a paper pinned on his hat, expressing his crime; that he should stand three times in the pillory, two hours at a time, on Friday following, at Charing-cross; on Saturday, at Temple-bar; and on Monday, before the Royal Exchange; that he should be sent to Bridewell the Friday after, and there be whipt; and afterward kept to hard labour, until the second day of the next term; and be fined a thousand marks."

Whatever might have been the extent of his guilt, his punishment bore pace with it; being, according to the following account (written by himself), far worse than death itself. "All this was executed; and at my standing in the pillory, never was man, amongst Turks or Barbarians, known to be worse used. I was sadly abused at Charing-cross; but at Temple-bar I was stifled with all manner of dirt, and rotten eggs; and my left eye was so bruised, with a stone flung, that it swelled out of my head immediately; the blow deprived me of my senses, and I fell down and hung by the neck. Three times was I served in that kind, losing all manner of sense, though I fell down but twice; and being almost dead, I was by order taken out, but felt not my release; nor was I sensible of any thing for some hours after. I was a miserable object to behold, and hardly any that saw me thought it possible for me to survive. I was all over bruised from head to heel; and on the small of my back, as I was stooping, a stone struck me, which being taken up, was found to weigh more than six pounds. On Monday, in the city, I was more tenderly used; after having made a complaint to Sir James Bateman, then sheriff.

The days of punishment were, Friday the 25th, Saturday 26th, and Monday the 28th of June, 1702.

RICHARD DUGDALE; *a wood-cut; 4to. prefixed to a tract, entitled, "The Surey Demoniack, or the wonderful dealings of Satan, about the person of Richard Dugdale," &c.*

In a very artful narrative, drawn up by several confederated Puritans, it appears that Richard Dugdale, by profession a gardener, at a merry-making, called the Rush-burying, or Rush-bearing, held

on the James-tide, at Whalley, in Lancashire, in the year 1688, had offered himself to the devil, on condition of his becoming an expert dancer;—from which time he was dreadfully troubled with strange fits; dancing in a most uncommon manner on his knees, and in other ways, greatly superior to the most expert dancers; at which times he would be so light in weight, as to be lifted from the ground by the buttons of his clothes; and the next instant so heavy, that seven men could not stir him.

Every physical method was tried on him, without effect; and it was not until one year after, that he obtained relief, from the united efforts of a Mr. Jolly, and five other puritan divines. The account of which, together with the affidavits of many witnesses, was published in the year 1697, in a tract, entitled, “The Surey Demoniack, or the wonderful dealings of Satan, about the person of Richard Dugdale.”—In the same year, Zachary Taylor answered it in a tract, called “The Surey Impostor,” in which he most clearly proves the whole to be a cheat, and compares the story to that of William Summers and the Boy of Bilson. This produced a third tract by T. Jolly, called “A Vindication of the Surey Demoniack, as no Impostor,” which is little more than a revisal of the first; with an addition of Richard Dugdale’s confession, sworn nine years after his being first afflicted; but the whole is too weak in all its evidences not to be seen through as a contrivance to raise the reputation of the Puritans.

NAN MILLS, and her two Children; *one of whom hangs at her back. The print is inscribed, “The London Beggar.” M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sh. One of the set of Cries.*

Nan Mills was not only a good physiognomist; she was also an excellent mimic. She knew who were the likeliest persons to address herself to, and could adapt her countenance to every circumstance of distress.

MARY HOBRY, French midwife; *in the act of cutting off the limbs of her husband.*

A copy by J. Caulfield.

She was arraigned at the Old Bailey, Feb. 22, 1687-8, pleaded guilty of the murder of her husband Dennis Hobry, and was sentenced to be burnt. The print is prefixed to "A Hellish Murder, committed by a French Midwife on the body of her Husband;" 4to. 1688.

I shall conclude this reign, with observing, that Lord Bacon has somewhere remarked, that biography has been confined within too narrow limits; as if the lives of great personages only deserved the notice of the inquisitive part of mankind. I have, perhaps, in the foregoing strictures, extended the sphere of it too far: I began with monarchs, and have ended with ballad-singers, chimney-sweepers, and beggars. But they that fill the highest and lowest classes of human life, seem, in many respects, to be more nearly allied than even themselves imagine. A skilful anatomist would find little or no difference, in dissecting the body of a king and that of the meanest of his subjects; and a judicious philosopher would discover a surprising conformity, in discussing the nature and qualities of their minds.*

* The print of Count Dada, mentioned in a note subjoined to the article of the Duke of Somerset, in the third class, and that of Father Couplet, in the fourth, may come in here, by way of Appendix to this reign.

THE
FOLLOWING LIST
OF
CURIOUS PORTRAITS,

Some of which, at least, it is hoped, will be engraved, was communicated by Mr. WALPOLE to the author, who has taken the liberty to methodize it according to his own plan.

ARTICLE I.

JAMES the Third, king of Scots, and his Queen ;
ancient originals, at Kensington palace.

ROBERT VERE, duke of Ireland ;* at Penshurst,
in Kent.

GEORGE, duke of Clarence, is at the same place.
The Earl of Huntingdon has another.

The great TALBOT, earl of Shrewsbury, and his
Countess ; two most ancient pictures on board, at the
Earl of Northampton's, at Castle Ashby, in Northamp-
tonshire.

* Created by Richard II. See his article in the history of the Vere family, in
the " Biographia Britannica," vi. p. 4024.

The first Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at Bosworth-Field; at Worksop, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk.

REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

QUEEN CATHARINE PARR; at the Earl of Denbigh's, at Newnham, in Warwickshire.

At the Queen's House, in the library, are the curious portraits of the Court of Henry VIII. &c. by Holbein.*

The whole of these inimitable drawings, by Holbein, have been exquisitely engraved by Bartolozzi, in the same size as the originals, and published by the late Mr. Chamberlain. There is likewise a set done by several eminent engravers, quarto size.

JAMES V. king of Scots, and his Queen; at the Duke of Devonshire's, at Hardwick. Mr. Walpole has a copy of it in water-colours.

CHRISTIANA, dutchess of Milan, who refused to marry Henry VIII.† at Worksop.

* Some of these have been mentioned in another place, as having been etched and published by Mr. Dalton. Among those which are not *yet* published,‡ are Queen Anne Bolen; Queen Jane Seymour; the Lady Mary, afterward Queen; the Lord-chancellor Rich; the Earl of Surrey; John Colet, dean of St. Paul's; Sir Thomas Wyatt; John More, son of Sir Thomas; the Dutchess of Suffolk; the Countess of Surrey; and Lady Elyot.

† As the dutchess was never in England, her portrait, in strict propriety, cannot be placed in the English series. When a marriage with Henry was proposed to her, she declined the overture, declaring, that if she had two heads, one of them should be at his highness's service.

‡ May 12, 1774.

PRINCE ARTHUR ; at Mr. Sheldon's, Weston, Warwickshire.

The Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. at Strawberry-hill.

SIR THOMAS WYATT ; at Mr. Walpole's.

REIGN OF EDWARD VI.

The Marquis* of Winchester ; at Mrs. Pawlet's.

ANNE STANHOPE, dutchess of Somerset, the Protector's wife ; at Strawberry-hill.

REIGN OF MARY.

JOHN DUDLEY, the great duke of Northumberland ; at the Duke of Dorset's, at Knowle, in Kent.

ELEANOR, countess of Cumberland, sister to the Dutchess of Suffolk, mother of the Lady Jane Grey ; at Lord Strafford's, at Wentworth Castle, in Yorkshire.

CATHARINE GREY, sister of Lady Jane ; at Warwick Castle.

* Created by Edward the Sixth. Mr. Tyson has etched his portrait from another picture, done when he was far advanced in years. The print is not sold in the shops.

REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

Mr. Walpole has seen a picture of Lord-treasurer BURGHLEY, and three other Lords, playing at cards, which would make a large print; but does not recollect where he saw it.

SIR JOHN PERROT, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, supposed natural son of Henry the Eighth; at Strawberry-hill. The original is at Sir Henry Packington's.

THOMAS, earl of Southampton, Lord Essex's friend; at the Dutchess-dowager's of Portland; at Bulstrode, Bucks.*

MARY, the learned countess of Arundel; at Mr. Sheldon's, at Weston, in Warwickshire.†

REIGN OF JAMES I.

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Northampton; at Lord Carlisle's, Castle-Howard, Yorkshire. There is another at Knowle, in Kent.

* In the picture is represented his cat, which went with him to the Tower.

† Wife of Henry Howard. The reader is referred to Ballard's "Memoirs" for an account of her translations from Greek into English, and from English into Latin. The same *author* mentions her collections from Plato, Aristotle, and Seneca. These pieces, which were never printed, are, as he informs us, preserved in the royal library.

The great Earl of Clare;* at the Duke of Portland's, at Welbeck.

CECIL, viscount Wimbledon; at Lord Craven's. There is a print of him, but it is very scarce.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER, governor of Prince Henry; at Lord Orford's, at Houghton, Norfolk.

SIR HENRY SAVILE; at Mr. Sheldon's, at Weston, in Warwickshire.†

The Countess of Suffolk; at Gorhambury.

LADY ARABELLA STUART; at Welbeck. Mr. Walpole has a copy in water-colours. There is a very scarce print of her.

REIGN OF CHARLES I.

The PRINCESS ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles the First; at the Duke of Northumberland's, at Sion.

LADY ALICE EGERTON, countess of Carberry; the lady in "Comus," at Ashbridge-abbey, Bucks.

THOMAS, youngest son of the first earl of Bridgewater. He died young. The second brother in "Comus," at Ashbridge-abbey.

* Created 22 Jac. I. See an account of him, under the name of HOLLES, in the "Biographia Britannica."

† There is another portrait of him in the picture gallery at Oxford.

PRINCE RUPERT, and PRINCE MAURICE, in one picture ; at Lord Craven's, at Combe, in Warwickshire.

The Queen of Bohemia, and all her Children, in different pictures, are at the same place.

HENRY DANVERS, earl of Danby ; at Lord Orford's, at Houghton, Norfolk.

LORD BROOK, who was killed in the civil war ; at Warwick Castle.

SIR GEORGE VILLIERS, father of the first duke of Buckingham (Lord Clarendon's Ghost) ; at Strawberry-hill.

SIR SAMUEL LUKE (the Hudibras of Butler) ; at Mr. Barber's, at Adderbury, in Oxfordshire.

The Countess of Derby, who defended Latham-house ; at Mr. Walpole's.

ANNE, countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery ; at Mr. Walpole's, in Arlington-street. There is a very scarce print of her, which represents her young.

The Countess of Buckingham, mother of the duke ; at the Duke of Montagu's.

REIGN OF CHARLES II.

HENRY JERMYN, earl of St. Alban's, supposed husband of Queen Henrietta Maria ; at Strawberry-hill.

SERJEANT MAYNARD ; at Strawberry-hill.

The famous Countess of Shrewsbury, mistress of the second duke of Buckingham of the name of Villers ; at the Duke of Montagu's.

The Beauties of Windsor, except two or three at most, have not yet been engraved.

Lady Chesterfield and Lady Southesk ; at the late Sir Andrew Fountain's, at Narford, Norfolk.

MRS. LUCY WALTERS, mother of the Duke of Monmouth ; at Strawberry-hill.

REIGN OF WILLIAM III.

The Countess of Newburg, Lord Lansdown's Mira ; at the Duke of Montagu's. There is an uncommon mezzotinto of her.

REIGN OF ANNE.

DR. ARBUTHNOT ; at the Earl of Bristol's, in St. James's-square.

REIGN OF GEORGE I.

The Duke of Wharton ; at the Queen's House. There is a print of him by Simon, which has been copied by Vertue.*

* At Lord Paget's, at Beaudesert, in Staffordshire, is a whole length picture, by Holbein, of William, lord Paget, who flourished in the reign of Mary. Lord Dartmouth has a good portrait of Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, which answers to Fynes Moryson's description of his person.† I hear that it is now engraving under the direction of Mr. Boydell. I have lately seen a most rare print of him in the king's library. At Magdalen College, in Oxford, are two paintings of the pious and munificent Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester.‡ At the same place is a portrait of the excellent Dr. Henry Hammond. At the King's Arms, in Reading, is, or was very lately, an original picture of the charitable and public-spirited Mr. John Kyrle, the MAN of ROSS.

† See p. 45, of Moryson's "Journal of the Irish Rebellion, in the Reign of Elizabeth."

‡ See "Athen. Oxon."

* * Most of the Pictures in the foregoing List, which was communicated to Mr. Granger, by the Honourable Horace Walpole, soon after the publication of the first edition of this work, in 1769, have since been engraved, and the Prints introduced in their proper places throughout the work.

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* See what Dr. Johnson says of portraits, in "The Idler," No. 45.

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